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OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1906.

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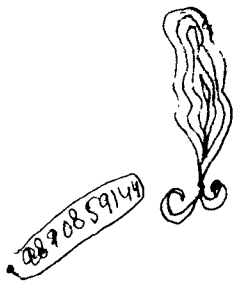
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Archaeological

Archaeological



PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. In the year under review I have visited the following places:
Touring. Mattrā (United Provinces), April 1—26 (26 days); Simla,
May 9—June 7 (30 days); Chambā State, June 11—November 14 (157 days); Kāngrā, November 15—20 (6 days); Lucknow, January 11—12 (2 days); Kasia (Gorakhpur district, United Provinces), January 13—March 25 (72 days); Sarnāth, Allāhābād, Saton and Fatehpur (United Provinces), March 26—31 (6 days). Including three days travel from Simla to Chambā I spent 302 days on tour, of which 196 were spent in the Panjāb and 106 in the United Provinces. The remaining 63 days I stayed at headquarters.

2. In the month of November I paid a visit to the districts which
Preservation had suffered most severely by the earthquake. In general
of the damage to ancient monuments has been less than was
Monuments. anticipated at the outset. The historical fort and the
numerous temples of Kāngrā Kot are completely destroyed. The temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth, which was already in a dangerous condition, is now a mass of ruins. But the larger temple from which that place received its name, with its famous Śaradā inscriptions, is still standing. With my No. 13 of the 9th January 1906 I submitted to the Local Government a report on the preservation of this temple and other monuments in the district. In Chambā City no damage to ancient buildings has occurred, but in the upper valley of the Rāvī much destruction resulted. At the request of His Highness the Raja of Chambā I inspected the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrārhi and found that those built of stone especially that of Narsiūgh at the former place have been much more effected by the shock than the wooden shrines in both those places. The latter, notwithstanding their great antiquity, have hardly suffered any injury. In the Chandrabhāgā valley no damage to ancient monuments has to be reported. The necessary repairs to the injured buildings will be carried out by the State Public Works Department in accordance with my suggestions. Further particulars on the subject of conservation will be found on page 24 of the present

report. At the time of the printing of the report no statements of expenditure on preservation of ancient monuments had been received by my office.

3. The greater part of the cold season was devoted to the **Kasia** excavations, an account of which will be given in the **Exploration.** second part of this report page 26. In past years it has been the practice to disturb a number of ancient sites without hardly ever finishing the exploration of any of them. The discoveries made at **Kasia** in the last cold season afford proof of the desirability of continued excavation at one place, even if at the outset the results are disappointing. It is, therefore, the more to be deplored that the excavations carried on by Mr. Oertel in 1904-05 at Sārnāth have not been resumed this year, as here the finds were far more abundant and important than was ever anticipated. Among minor discoveries made in the course of the year I may mention that of a Buddhist *stūpa* at Chaitru in Kāngrā, the first monument of its kind noticed in that district.

4. In the course of my summer-tour in Chambā State a number of fresh inscriptions came to light, adding considerably to the **Epigraphy.** material collected in previous years. They belong mostly to the class of fountain-inscriptions described in last year's Progress Report page 44, the most important being those of Sālhi and Luj in Pāngī. The abundance of inscriptions in Chambā is the more remarkable as in the neighbouring tracts hardly any inscriptions are found. An investigation made in Pādar (Jammu-Kashmir State) did not yield a single inscription. On my visit to Baijnāth I obtained a set of estampages of the Baijnāth *Praśastis* for Professor F. Kielhorn who intends re-editing these important inscriptions. On this occasion I obtained for the Lahore Museum an inscribed stone which had come to light in the *pūjārī's* house since the earthquake and bears a fragmentary inscription in Śāradā. The most important epigraphical discovery made in the year under report consists in a series of clay-seals unearthed at Kasia, which, as will be shown further on, are conclusive evidence in favour of the identification of that place with Kusinārā. New inscriptions were also discovered at Saton (Fatehpur district, United Provinces) and in the Allāhābād fort. Altogether 103 inscriptions were copied (*see list page 8*).

5. In accordance with the suggestion laid down in Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular **Museums.** No. 22-53-1, dated the 15th June 1903, the Government

of the Panjāb has expressed the wish that I should act as an Honorary Assistant in the Archæological section of the Lahore Museum. A similar arrangement had been previously made for the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. As my ordinary duties require continual touring, the assistance which I can render in the matter, is necessarily limited to advising on purchases and on the arrangement of exhibits. For the Lahore Museum I have recommended that a representative collection of Lamaistic objects of worship especially statuettes and paintings should be gradually acquired. My suggestion has met with the support both of the Curator of the Museum and of the Director-General of Archæology. As shortly (presumably in November 1906) a Museum will be opened at Peshawar which henceforth will become the place of custody for Gracco-Buddhist sculptures found in the Frontier Province, the Lahore collection will have to be extended in other directions. The branches most desirable in connection with the splendid collection of Gandhāra sculptures are mediæval Buddhist and Lamaistic. The Brahmanical and Jaina sections also, though less attractive from an artistic point of view, are capable of extension. In this connection I may mention the acquisition of an image of Gaṅgā from Jagatsukh (Kullū). As regards the Lucknow Museum, no attempts can be made to extend the collection, as long as no better accomodation is available. A matter of first importance to which in the course of the year the attention of the Local Governments has been drawn is the cataloguing of both the Lahore and Lucknow collections. There is, however, little prospect that in addition to my other duties I shall be able seriously to undertake a work of this kind which requires much time and labour and can only be done on the spot. I devoted the greater part of April to the re-arrangement and cataloguing of the sculptures and inscriptions in the Municipal Museum of Mattra. But even this work could not be completed, for want of time, though the collection is, by no means, an extensive one. The proposed foundation of a State Museum in Chambā has been postponed, mainly owing to the disturbance caused by the earthquake. With the approval of His Highness I collected a number of inscribed stones which were in danger of loss or damage. These have been provisionally stored in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow. It is hoped, however, that in the following year the matter will be seriously taken in hand.

6. The principal task now in hand is the publication of the numerous inscriptions discovered in Chambā State during the last three years. I did not succeed in completing this

Archæological

Publications.

work, as I had hoped in the course of my last tour, chiefly owing to the unexpected increase of material referred to above § 4. The preliminary publication in the Indian Art Journal of a set of sixteen coloured drawings representing tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort is still under consideration, the cost for 450 copies having been estimated at £ 255, of which the editor of the journal has offered to pay £ 100. During my stay at Simla in May, I wrote, at the request of Mr. Marshall, an article on some of the inscriptions excavated at Sarnāth by Mr. Oertel, namely the Aśoka pillar edict and the votive inscriptions on the colossal Bodhisattva image and umbrella-post dated in the third year of Kanṣika (*cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 46). This article accompanied by facsimiles will appear in the Epigraphia Indica together with a paper by Dr. T. Bloch on the Srāvastī image now in the Calcutta Museum. The remaining epigraphs found at Sarnāth will be published along with a general account of the excavations which Mr. Oertel is preparing for the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey. Other papers intended for that publication will be found on the list on page 37 of this report.

7. Among the Native States included in my circle Jammu-Kashmir Kashmir. deserves special notice. After my tour in the summer of 1903 and subsequent report (*see* Progress Report 1903-04, p. 24) the State Council adopted a scheme for the preservation of ancient monuments and, in order to carry it into effect, instituted an archaeological and research department under Mr. J. C. Chatterji. How far the measures of conservation, proposed in my report, have been carried out, I am not in a position to say, as repeated endeavours to obtain information on this point have failed. For the same reason it is impossible to decide whether any progress has been made in the preparation of a list of ancient monuments and inscriptions. In my letter No. 134, dated the 26th May 1905 I requested the authorities concerned to make enquiries into the existence of copper-plate inscriptions in the State but have not yet received any information on this point. In the summer of 1903 I learnt of the existence of copper-plates in the Basohli tahsil (the previous Balaur State). On various occasions I drew the attention of the Director of the above-mentioned Department to this point. His search has resulted in the recovery of one plate of apparently recent date.

8. During the last half of the official year I have been officiating for N. W. Frontier Province. Dr. M. A. Stein as Archæological Survey for the frontier Province and Baluchistan. In order to cope with the

additional work I was allowed to appoint a Native Assistant on a pay of Rs. 250 p. m. for the six months I should be in charge of that circle. My programme for 1905-06 by that time being fixed, I could at the utmost spend a fortnight in the Frontier Province, and the Assistant to be appointed would have to work independently. This circumstance rendered it extremely difficult to find a candidate for the appointment. I therefore proposed to appoint an experienced Native Surveyor and two draftsmen in order to acquire accurate plans of some of the most important ancient sites in the Peshawar district. My proposal was accepted and I succeeded in finding a man who would meet the requirements in the person of Munshi Omar Din in charge of the Curzon Water-works, Bahawalpur State, who would have accepted the post, had he been allowed three months' leave from his present appointment. This not being the case, the project had to be abandoned as by that time more than three months had already elapsed and I could not postpone my departure for the United Provinces any longer. It is owing to these circumstances that no work has been done in the Frontier Province.

9. In the preparation of a classified list of ancient monuments and inscriptions for the Panjāb no progress has been made except that a few items were added to the lists of the ^{List of Ancient Monuments.} Kāngrā District and Chambā State. This was mainly due to my prolonged stay in the United Provinces in connection with the excavations and to the absence of my Assistant during the greater part of the cold season. For practical purposes the revised list of monuments by Mr. C. J. Rodgers meets the requirements. There are presumably in each district a certain number of monuments to be added to that list and as regards classification, it will require constant revision. This however can be best done in connection with more important work of preservation and research.

10. During the year no changes have occurred in my Establishment. The services of my Assistant Paṇḍit Hirānanda were, at the request of the Director-General of Archæology, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces for six months with effect from the first of January. My Clerk L. Gursarn Das Mehta was absent on sick-leave from 5th September to 30th November during which time Babu Gyan Chand was temporarily employed. In the month of October my office was removed from the Lower Mall to the Lytton Road.

11. During the hot season my head-draftsman M. Ghulām Muḥammad finished 16 more coloured drawings of the tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It is hoped that by the end of next year the whole work consisting of 115 figured panels will be complete. The publication of these drawings will be the more desirable, as the originals are rapidly decaying. My second draftsman Babu Bhura Mal prepared drawings of the ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, excavated by Mr. Rodgers, to illustrate an article which, at my suggestion, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda has undertaken to write for the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey. In connection with the Kasia excavations 10 drawings were made and 19 photographs were taken. Moreover a series of photos were taken of sculptures in the Mattrā Museum, in the Public Library at Allāhābād, and of those discovered by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārṇāth. In the course of my tour in Chambā State I obtained photos of a great number of partly inscribed fountain-slabs and a complete set illustrating the wood carvings of the Mirkulā temple in Chambā Lahul. The latter, on account of their difficult position, do special credit to my photographer Ghulām Nabī. The photographs of ancient monuments in Kāngrā, after the earthquake, are of special interest, if compared with those taken of the same buildings in previous years. Altogether 31 drawings were made and 222 photos taken in the year under review (*see the complete list beneath p.p. 16 and 20.*

12. The month of April will be spent at headquarters in writing the present report and completing my contribution to the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1904-05. The months May to October I propose to devote to the volume of Chambā epigraphs previously sanctioned (*See above § 6*). If the Government of the United Provinces accepts my proposals regarding the Kasia excavations, the greater part of the cold season will be well spent in continuing those explorations. I hope, however, to be able to set apart a month at least for the completion of my catalogue of Mattrā sculptures and for an inspection of some of the most important monuments and sites in the United Provinces. When returning to the Panjāb in the beginning of March the proposed catalogue of sculptures in the Lahore Museum will first of all claim my attention.

J. PH. VOGEL,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Northern Circle.

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1905-06.

SUB-HEADS.					Actual expense.			Budget grant.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries of gazetted staff.</i>										
Superintendent, including compensation allowance ...					5,153	2	0	5,120	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>										
Pandit	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	...	536	0	0			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	1,095	0	0			
Photographer	...	...	...	...	600	0	0			
Servants	...	...	...	...	296	0	9			
Total Salaries					4,027	0	9	4,380	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>										
Travelling Allowances					3,093	7	3	3,000	0	0
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Rent, rates and taxes					599	5	8			
Tour charges					575	5	3			
Printing of Archæological Reports 1903-04 and 1904-05.					430	11	6			
Photography					211	13	6			
Postage charges					126	0	0			
Hot and cold weather charges					71	15	3			
Telegraph charges					40	12	0			
Printing charges					16	12	0			
Typing charges...					19	8	0			
Purchase and carriage of stationery					73	0	3			
„ and repairs of furniture					47	1	0			
„ of books and maps etc.					35	12	0			
„ „ drawing instruments					12	0	0			
„ „ a letter and parcel scale					11	11	0			
Repairs of tents...					17	5	0			
Liveries of peons					24	0	0			
Miscellaneous					61	1	0			
Total Contingencies					2,374	1	5	1,740	0	0
GRAND TOTAL					14,647	11	5	14,240	0	0

3.—LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
KĀNGRĀ		
1. Baijnāth ...	Stone slab (2' 3" × 2' 4") in mandapa of Baijnāth temple (south side).	Thirty-five lines ...
2. Do. ...	Stone slab (2' 3" × 2' 5") in mandapa of Baijnāth temple (north side.)	Thirty-three lines ...
3. Do. ...	Stone slab found in <i>Pūjārī's</i> house.	Four lines, 15" in length ...
4-13. Do. ...	Various parts Baijnāth Temple and surrounding buildings.	.....
14. Do. ...	Pillar of Sidhnāth temple ...	Eight lines of various length ...
15. Salyánā, near Baijnāth.	Copper-plate (8 × 5½") ...	Obverse twenty lines, reverse ten lines.
16. Dārhi near Kanhiyārā, one mile east of Bhāgsu.	Rock on the bank of the Māñji at locality called Ghar-kukkar.	Two lines; 4' 3" and 3' 8" respectively.
17. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines, 2' 7" and 1' 1" respectively.
KULLÚ SUB		
18. Saltānpur ...	Copper-plate (8½ × 11½") in possession of the <i>Pūjārī</i> of the Sitarām temple.	Twenty-six lines; twenty-four of 7½" and two (on the margin) of 9½".
19. Do. ...	Copper-plate (5" × 7½") in possession of the <i>Pūjārī</i> of the Sitarām temple.	Fourteen lines of 4½" ...
CHAMBA'		
20. Gúm (map Guh) <i>pargana</i> Lilh	Squared stone (3' 2" square × 9½" high) presumably <i>linga</i> stand.	Four lines, 1' 2" to 1' 6" long ...
21. Prōli-rā-galā, a pass on the road from Basu to Rilhu (Kāngra)	Boulder ...	Two lines; the second line partially destroyed.
22. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothí on the road to the Baléni Pass.	Squared stone presumably image stand.	Six lines ...
23. Do. ...	Squared stone (2' × 2' 3½" × 7½" high) presumably image stand.	Three lines ...

COPIED IN 1905-06.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT.		
Sanskrit-Śāradā ...	Śaka 112 [6] Reign of Jayaccandra of Jālandhara.	Cf. Bühler, Epigr. Ind. Vol. I, p. 97.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	.....	The stone has been deposited in the Lahore Museum.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Bhāṣā (?) Tā(n)karī ..	Samvat 1847, Reign of Sansār Cand II of Kangra.	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī ...	No date ; presumably early-Kuṣāṇa period.	See Epigr. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 116 ff.
Prākṛit-Kharoṣṭhī ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...
DIVISION.		
Bhāṣā-Tā(n)karī ...	Saptarsi samvat 27 Māgha pra. 5 (A. D. 1651) Reign of Jagat Sing of Kullū.	Records a grant of land.
Ditto ...	Saptarsi samvat 32 Caitra sū. di. 9 (A. D. 1656) Reign of Jagat Singh of Kullū.	Ditto. ...
STATE.		
Incorrect Śanskrit. Late Gupta character.	No date. Reign of Sāmanta Aṣṭidha a feudatory of Meruvarman of Brahmapura (c. A. D. 700).	Records foundation of Śiva temple at Śivapura.
Sanskrit-Śāradā ...	No date. Reign of Mṛtyumjaya. Presumably 9th or 10th century.	.....
Ditto ...	The first year of Viḍagdha of Chambā. Māgha sū. ti. 12 Tuesday.	Records erection of image. Nos. 23 and 24 have been deposited in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow.
Ditto ..	In the reign of Dodaka, the son of Viḍagdha, the son of Yugākara.	Records erection of image of Svāmi-Kārtti a.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
24. Tur, 2 m. south-east of Basu-kothi on the road to the Balēni Pass.	Image of a goddess (ht. 1' 11"), much defaced.	Three (?) lines mostly obliterated.
25. Panali, 1 m. from Gúm (Lilh) ...	Rock ...	.....
26. Luj, near Darvās (Pāngi).	Carved fountain-slab (4' high; 6' wide).	Five lines 14½" in length and a few short lines.
27. Loh-Tikri ...	Carved fountain-slab.	Eighteen lines 5" in length, divided over two panels.
28. Sálhi, 7 m. from Sác (map Sauch) in the Secu valley (Pāngi).	Carved fountain-slab (6' 6" high; 7' wide).	Three lines, two of 6' 7" and one of 5' 7", besides short epigraphs indicating the names of the various figures.
29. Bento-puháli 2 m. east of Kilár (Pāngi).	Carved fountain-slab ...	Two panels (9" x 7") cont. each 7 lines.
30. Hundán near Kilár (Pāngi).	Fragment of fountain-slab (2' 10" x 1' 8").	Three lines of 15". ...
31. Sukóí, ½ mile south east of Lóh-Tikri	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 20', width 27").	Panel (8½" x 9") containing eight lines.
32. Batrúndi (map Batrúnd) Lóh-Tikri pargana.	Fragment of carved fountain-slab (ht. 2' 2", width 5' 7").	Two panels, (13" x 48") ? writing mostly obliterated.
3. Bharkirá, 3 miles north-west of Lóh-Tikri	Broken fountain-slab (ht. 3' 2" width 3' 8").	Two panels, one of which is defaced. The other has 6 lines.
34. Basuá Bagór pargana.	Fountain-slab (ht. 2' 10½", width 2' 5").	Three lines of 22", 15½" and 18½" respectively.
35. Bharará, 3 miles north of Lóh-Tikri.	Fountain slab, ht. 3' 1½", width 5', 10½".	Two panels (10" x 11") of nine lines each.
36. Dantúim (map Dante) Loh-Tikri pargana.	Copper-plate 11½ x 8", ...	Twenty lines ...
37. Jungurár or Jungharár (Churáh).	Copper-plate, 10½ x 7¾" ...	Sixteen lines ...

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit Śāradā ...	.....	.....
.....
Mixture of Sanskrit and Bhāṣā, Śāradā.	[Saptarṣi] saṁvat 81 (A. D. 1105 Pausa. The first year of Jāsa'a of Chambā.	Records erection of fountain-slab.
Sanskrit-Śāradā ...	The 7th (or 9th?) year of Jāsata of Chambā, Jyṣ- tha bati. 12 Sunday. Revatī nakṣatra.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	[Saptarṣi] saṁvat 46 Śrā- vana śūti. 13 Sunday. Mūla-nakṣatra; the 27th year of Lalitavarman of Chambā.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	No date ...	.....
Ditto ..	Saṁvat 4 Aśādha Thursday Reign of Śāli (=Śāla- vāhana?)	.....
Ditto ...	No date ...	.....
Ditto ...	The 7th year of Rājā (name illegible).	.....
Ditto ...	No dated ...	Taken to Chambā.
Ditto ...	Uncertain owing to bad execution.	.....
Ditto ...	The 27th year of the reign of Rājā (name illegible).	.....
Sanskrit-Bhāṣā; Tā (ñ)- karī	Śāstra-saṁvat 94; Vi- krama 1675. Reign of Balabhadra.	Grant of land.
Sanskrit-Tāṅkarī ...	None. Reign of Bhoṭa- varman.	Ditto. Cf. Kielhorn Ind. Ant. Vol. XVII (1888), p.10.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA'		
38. Chambá ...	Copper-plate, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	Eighteen lines ...
39. Drabilá, (Sác par-gana).	Copper-plate, $10 \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ " ...	Sixteen lines ...
UNITED		
40. Sárnáth (Benares district).	Pillar of railing ...	One line of 10" ...
41. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto $8\frac{1}{2}$ " ...
42. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 8" and 4" ...
43. Do. ...	Ditto ...	One line of 15" ...
44. Do. ...	Same pillar at No. 40 ...	Three lines of 9" to 10" and one line of $5\frac{1}{4}$ ".
45. Do. ...	Two fragments of slab ...	Four lines of 5" to 2" ...
46. Do. ...	Base of Buddha image ...	One line of 18" ...
47. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of c. 20", mostly effaced.
48. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of $14\frac{1}{4}$ " and 6" ...
49. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 5" ...
50. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Five lines of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", much obliterated.
51. Do. ...	Hand of image ...	Four lines of $6\frac{1}{4}$ " to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " ...
52. Do. ...	Buddha image ...	One line in two parts 7" and $9\frac{3}{4}$ ".
53. Do. ...	Fragment of slab ($14" \times 10\frac{1}{3}"$)...	Portions of nine lines ...
54-60. Do. ...	Fragments of slabs of various sizes.	.....
61-96. Muttra ...	Thirty-six sculptures in the Municipal Museum.	.....
97. Alláhábád Fort ...	Fragment of stone slab broken on both sides.	Three lines of 25" to 26", only middle portions preserved.

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit-bhāṣā; Tānkari...	Vikrama 1701; Śāstra 20. Reign of Prthvī Singh.	Grant of land.
Bhāṣā-Tānkari ...	Śri-saṁvat 58; Vaisākha pra. 9. Reign of Pratāp Singh.	Ditto.
PROVINCES.		
Prākṛit-Brāhmī ...	Mausya period ...	These three pillars probably belong to a railing round the Aśoka pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Ditto ...	3rd Century A. D. ...	
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	5th Century A. D. ...	A few letters of the same type are on the lower end of the pillar.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Donor: Śilayaśas.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Donor: Dharmasimha.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buddhist creed.
Ditto ...	6th Century A. D. ...	Donor: Bandhugupta.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	7th to 9th Century A. D.	Buddhist creed.
.....	Mostly Kuṣāṇa period ...	Impressions were taken in con- nection with the proposed cata- logue of the Muttra Museum.
Sanskrit; nail-head type...	9th Century; Rājā (?) Harivarman, son of [Dhā]sata.	I have proposed to deposit the stone in the Lucknow Museum.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		UNITED
98. Allahábád Public Library.	Base of image from Mathurá.	Two lines of 20" ...
99. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Portion of one line 11" in length.
100. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Four lines of 15½" to 17¼" ...
101. Do. ...	Ditto Jaina image ...	Inscribed surface 19" × 2"; mostly obliterated.
102. Fatehpur Town-hall.	Pillar from Asni ...	Fourteen lines 18" in length (last line 6¼").
103. Do. ...	Lintel of temple from Saton (Fatehpur district.)	One line 23" long ...

IN 1905-06—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskritized Prākṛit; Brāhmī (Kuṣaṇa-type).	Reign of Vāsudeva ; Sam. 83 gr. 2. di. 26.	.....
Ditto ...	Sam. 83 gr. 2 di. 15 ...	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	Gupta Sam. 135 A. D. <i>i. e.</i> A. D. 454—55.	Cf. J. F. Fleet Corpus Inscr. Ind. vol. III, p. 262.
Sanskrit-Devanāgarī ...	Vikrama (?) Sam. 1529 <i>i. e.</i> A. D. 1471.	.....
Ditto ...	Vikrama Sam. 974 <i>i. e.</i> A. D. 916.	Cf. J. F. Fleet, Ind. Ant. vol. XVI, p. 174.
Ditto nail-head type	8th Century ...	Legend : <i>Jayādityaputra-Durgādityasya kīrttiḥ.</i>

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJAB.		
		KANGRA DIST.		
1	611	Núrpur ...	Ruined Temple ...	10" × 12"
2-7	612-617	Do. ...	Do. do. Details ...	6½" × 8½"
8-13	618-623	Do. ...	Do. do. Minor Details ...	4½" × 6½"
14	624	Kángṛā Fort ...	Entrance after earthquake ...	6½" × 8½"
15	625	Do. ...	Amíri Darwázá ...	"
16	626	Do. ...	Jahángíri do. ...	"
17	627	Do. ...	Temple of Lakṣmí Náráyana ...	"
18	628	Do. ...	Do. Ambiká Deví ...	"
19-20	629-630	Do. Town ...	Do. Vajreśvari ...	"
21	631	Do. do. ...	Do. Indreśvara ...	"
22	632	Chetru ...	Buddhist <i>stūpa</i> ...	"
23	633	Do. ...	Do. image ...	"
24	634	Baijnáth ...	Temple of Baijnáth ...	10" × 12"
25	635	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	6½" × 8½"
26	636	Do. ...	Do. do. North ...	"
27-28	637-638	Do. ...	Do. do. Balconies ...	"
29-30	639-640	Do. ...	Do. do. Details ...	"
31	641	Do. ...	Do. Image of Skanda ...	"
32	642	Do. ...	Do. Sidhnáth, North ...	"
33	643	Do. ...	Do. do. West ...	"
34	644	Do. ...	Do. do. East ...	"
		KULLU SUB-DIVISION.		
35	645	Dyár ...	Temple of Tiryug Náráyana ...	"
36	646	Do. ...	Masks do. do. ...	"
37	647	Sultánpur ...	Masks of Devatás ...	10" × 12"

4.—*Photographs taken in 1905-06—(continued).*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
38-56	648-666	Sultānpur ...	Masks of Devatās ...	6½" × 8½"
57-60	667-670	Do. ...	Annual Fair ...	"
61	671	Manali ...	Temple of Hidimbā, Doorway ...	10" × 12"
62	672	Do. ...	Do. do. Window ...	"
CHAMBA STATE.				
63-64	673-674	Gum ...	Images of Sūrya ...	6½" × 8½"
65	675	Harsar ...	Brass image of Śiva ...	"
66-67	676-677	Kilār (Pāngī) ...	Collection of fountain-slabs ...	10" × 12"
68-69	678-679	Luj do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	6½" × 8½"
70-74	680-684	Kilār do. ...	Fountain-slabs ...	"
75-77	685-687	Sālhi do. ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	"
78	688	Do. do. ...	Group of Rānās ...	"
79	689	Udaypur (Lahul)	Temple of Mirkulā ...	10" × 12"
80	690	Do. ...	Do. do. Façade sanctum ...	6½" × 8½"
81-87	691-697	Do. ...	Do. do. Details wood-carving ...	"
88-90	698-700	Bhatti-Tikri ...	Fort Gaṇeśgarh ...	4½" × 6½"
91	701	Mahla ...	Temple of Hidimbā ...	"
92	702	Tur ...	Sepulchral (?) slab ...	"
93	703	Loh Tikri ...	Inscribed fountain-slab ...	"
94	704	Eatrūndi (Loh-Tikri)	Do. do. ...	"
95	705	Bhararā do. ...	Do. do. ...	"
96-97	706-707	Do. ...	Fountain-slabs ...	"
98	708	Basua (Bagore)	Fountain-slab ...	"
99	709	Bhaoras ...	Do. ...	"
100—101	710-711	Dolā (Sai) ...	Do. ...	"
102	712	Dārvār (Tisa) ...	Do. ...	"
103	713	Lilh ...	Guhar nāla ...	"
104	714	Do. ...	Makoli cho ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1905-06—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
105	715	Chatrárhí ...	Temple of Śakti ...	4½" × 6½"
106— 107	716-717	" ...	" " Details ...	"
108	718	" ...	Nāga images ...	"
109	719	Brahmaur ...	General view ...	"
110	720	" ...	Temple of Manimahes ...	"
111	721	" ...	" Narsingh ...	"
		JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE.		
112	722	Gulábgārh (Pádar).	Old fort ...	6½" × 8½"
113	723	"	Modern fort ...	"
114	724	"	Temples ...	"
115	725	"	" ...	"
116— 119	726-729	"	Sculptures ...	"
		UNITED PRO- VINCES.		
120— 176	730-786	Muttra (Mathurá)	Sculptures in Mus eum ...	"
177— 184	787-794	Alláhábád ...	" " Public Library ...	"
185— 186	795-796	" ...	" found in the Fort ...	"
187— 188	797-798	Fatehpur ...	" in Town Hall ...	"
189— 190	799-800	Sárnáth ...	Buildings excavated ...	10" × 12"
191	801	" ...	Bodhisattva image ...	6½" × 8½"
192	802	" ...	" " ...	"
193	803	Sárnáth ...	Standing Buddha image ...	"
194	804	" ...	Seated " ...	"
195	805	" ...	" " Back ...	"
196	806	" ...	" Yakṣa (?) ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1905-06—(concluded.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Subject.	Size.
197	807	Sárnáth	Pair of Bodhisattvas	6½" × 8½"
198— 202	808-812	"	Various sculptures	"
203	813	"	Inscribed pillar of railing	"
204	814	Kasia	Courtyard M.	10" × 12"
205	815	"	Monastery D.	"
206	816	"	" West wall	"
207	817	"	" Courtyard	"
208	818	"	"	"
209	819	"	Monastery L. M. from south	"
210	820	"	" " east	"
211	821	"	" M. Western cells	6½" × 8½"
212— 213	822-823	"	" " Tank	"
214	824	"	" L. Courtyard	"
215	825	"	" " Entrance room	"
216	826	"	Shrine north of plinth	"
217	827	"	Group of <i>stūpas</i>	"
218— 220	828-830	"	Metal vessels	"
221— 222	831-832	"	Inscribed clay-seals	"

5.—DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1905-06.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	145	Lahore Fort ...	Tile panel. Mounted elephant ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	146	" ...	" Man with candle-stick ...	$\frac{2}{5}$
3	147	" ...	" " flower-pot ...	"
4	148	" ...	" Fairy with fan ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	149	" ...	" Cherub. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	150	" ...	" Man with sword ...	$\frac{2}{5}$
7	151	" ...	" " flower ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
8	152	" ...	" " cup ...	"
9	153	" ...	" " fly-whisk ...	"
10	154	" ...	" Man blowing trumpet ...	"
11	155	" ...	" " with jar ...	"
12	156	" ...	" " flag ...	"
13	157	" ...	" Servant ...	"
14	158	" ...	" Ostrich ...	"
15-17	159-161	" ...	" Seated men ...	"
18	162	" ...	" Elephant and calf ...	"
19	163	Núrpur, district Kángará ...	Núrpur temple, three sections ...	$\frac{1}{30}$ & $\frac{1}{50}$
20	164	" ...	" cross section of sanctum ...	$\frac{1}{50}$
21	165	" ...	" brackets... ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
		UNITED PRO- VINCES.		
		Kasia (district Gorakhpur).		
22	166	Máthá Kuar ká Kot.	General plan of site ...	$\frac{1}{500}$
23	167	" ...	General plan with enclosure wall ...	$\frac{1}{1500}$
		" ...	and southern gate ...	$\frac{1}{50}$

5.—*Drawings prepared in 1905-06—(continued).*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
24	168	M á t h á ká Kot.	Kuar Imago of Dying Buddha. Plan and elevation	$\frac{1}{12}$
25	169	„ ...	Ancient Plinth. Elevation ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
26	170	„ ...	Monastery L. M. Plan and section ...	$\frac{1}{190}$
27	171	„ ...	„ D. Four sections ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
28	172	„ ...	Colossal seated Buddha imago ...	$\frac{1}{8}$
29	173	„ ...	Kalacuri temple. Plan and section ...	$\frac{1}{190}$
30	174	„ ...	Shrine K. Plan and section ...	$\frac{1}{30}$
31	175	„ ...	Buildings excavated at Anrudhvá...	$\frac{1}{50}$

PART II.

6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

In my report on ancient monuments in the Kāṅgrā District injured by the earthquake I made the following proposals :—

Temple of Baijnāth at Baijnāth.—The four corners of the anti-chamber or *mandapa* are to be rebuilt. The roof has to be pointed, where cracked. Three of the architraves inside the *mandapa* are broken and should be stirrured up. The dwarf pillars of the southern balcony are to be replaced by new ones carved after the old pattern. The temple proper has practically suffered no damage. In the central niche, on the north side, a dwarf pillar is missing, which should be supplied. According to a rough estimate the total cost of these repairs will be Rs. 2,500.

Of the minor building in the temple-yard I proposed the rebuilding of the Nandi pavilion and of the shrine of Jamadagni (cost Rs. 30 and Rs. 300 respectively), the others being of no archæological interest.

Temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.—For this building I proposed only such minor measures as will tend to keep it up in its present ruined state. The cost has been estimated at Rs. 1208. The inscribed tablet, let into the southern wall, should be deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Kāṅgrā Fort.—The only buildings in the Fort which have escaped annihilation are the two gates known as Amīrī and Jahāngīrī Darwāza. Both are seriously damaged. I recommended that adequate measures be taken to save them from further ruin. Of the shrine of Ambikā Devī the *mandapa* and the two small Jain shrines at the back are still extant. The inscribed image contained in one of these shrines, and the pedestal placed in the other, I suggested should be sent to Lahore; but from a letter received since from the Deputy Commissioner Kāṅgrā District it appears that the image is still worshipped by Jains from other places.

Temple of Indrēśvar in the Kāṅgrā Bāzār.—This temple, the oldest shrine in Kāṅgrā City, is completely ruined, but the two Jaina sculptures it contains, one of which is inscribed, are intact. They should be sent to Lahore, provided the priest in charge has no objection to their removal.

Temple of Vajrēśvarī or Mātā Devī.—This temple, situated in Bhavan, the suburb of Kāṅgrā, was destroyed in the earth-quake; but the stone tablet inscribed with the record of its foundation in A. D. 1440 (See *Epigraphia Indica* Vol. I, p. 190) has marvellously escaped destruction. The shrine, though widely reputed for its sanctity, possessed little anti-quarian interest. A committee was formed to raise funds for the purpose of rebuilding the temple.

Temple of Ambikeśvara at Haripur.—This temple, profusely decorated with carvings, is believed to be the oldest at Haripur. It was slightly damaged in the earthquake.

Masonry tank (naun) at Javali decorated with carvings, was also slightly damaged.

Thākurdvārā at Fatehpur, 16 miles south-east of Núrpur, slightly damaged. This building, which is said to date from the seventeenth century, has no architectural pretensions, but is decorated with freecoes relating to the legend of Krishna which are worth preserving.

Of the eastern division no particulars have been received.

CHAMBA STATE.

The temple of Narsingh at Brahmaur (map Barmacr). The superstructure has been thrown south-westward, the stones being displaced some 5' at a height of 7 to 8' from the ground-level. Consequently the two pilasters supporting the lintel of the porch have become detached from the wall. At several places the walls are cracked, especially on the north-west side. The only way of restoring the building to its original state would be to demolish and re-erect the whole structure. But this would involve a cost hardly justified by the architectural interest attaching to this temple. Possibly the two pilasters in the porch could be replaced, but this would require the supervision of an expert.

The temple of Manimahes at Brahmaur has suffered very little. The façade over the porch is somewhat cracked, and inside also slight cracks are apparent. The carved stones which support the lintel over the outer entrance are broken, evidently owing to the action of an iron bar, which has been injudiciously fastened to them. Several of the dwarf pillars in the outer niches, here as well as in the Narsingh temple, are entirely worn. They ought to be replaced by new ones carved on the original pattern.

The temple of Lakṣaṇā Devī consists of a square *cella* with a porch in front, encased in an outer wall built of layers of rubble stone masonry separated by horizontal wooden beams, the whole being surmounted by a sloping wooden roof covered with slates. Of the outer walls, that to the west has entirely collapsed, as is also the case with the platform built against it (locally called "*bindi*"). I recommended that both should be rebuilt without delay, and adequate measures taken to make the roof perfectly safe. The woodwork of the façade and porch, with its beautiful carvings, does not show any traces of injury.

A great number of the small *līṅga* shrines and *dharmśālas* have been ruined by the earthquake. Some of them could be rebuilt with the material at hand, but none of them can be said to possess special archæological interest.

The State *kothī*, which is said to date from the reign of Raja Prthvī Singh (17th Century), is completely ruined. I have recommended that any specimens of wood-carving found among the debris should be preserved, especially a door with four well-carved figures in Mughal dress.

The temple of Śakti Devi at Chatrārhi has hardly suffered from the action of the earth-quake. It is true that the *dharmśālās* surrounding the temple-yard have been completely destroyed; but these did not possess any archæological interest and can easily be rebuilt. Of the temple proper the modern walling built in the spaces between the pillars has been shaken down, whereas the old wood-work has withstood the shock. As a temporary measure, I recommended that the walls should be rebuilt in the same *kaccha* manner. But subsequently more effective steps should be taken to strengthen the structure. A strong wooden framework would seem most adequate. On this point the advice of a trained architect will be most desirable.

7.—EXPLORATION.

Excavations at the Māthā-Kuar Kot near Kasia.—The following is a brief account of the explorations carried out on the principal Buddhist site near Kasia from the middle of January till the end of March at a cost of Rs. 1,799-8-11. A detailed statement of expenditure is given beneath. The sum first sanctioned was Rs. 1,400, but at my request an additional Rs. 400 were sanctioned to enable me to complete this year's excavations.

The excavation of the large monastery* which occupies the north-west portion of the mound was continued, and most of the cells and part of the central court-yard were cleared. The latter is paved with brick tiles and comprises two wells belonging to different periods of occupation, as appears from their difference in level.

In the course of the excavation of this edifice no important finds were made except a collection of inscribed clay-seals, which will be referred to beneath. The building itself, however, is a very fine specimen of its class, the heavy brick walls standing at places to a height of 9 feet, and every attempt should be made to preserve it in its present state.

Adjoining this building, to the south, the remains of an earlier monastery came to light, consisting of rows of cells built round two square courtyards. In the centre of each courtyard a square tank is found, one containing a well.

In this building the finds were more important, including a collection of twelve metal vessels and sacrificial implements. This is evidently due to the circumstance that this monastery was destroyed by fire, whereas the later one more probably became gradually deserted. Masses of charred *sāl* wood were found in considerable quantity. The date when this building became thus destroyed must have been about 400 A. D. as appears from the inscribed clay seals found among the ruins.

In a field to the east of the mound a third monastery was unearthed without its existence being indicated by any elevation of the soil. There can be little doubt that the fields around the mound still contain numerous remains of monuments which would repay excavation.

In the course of my operations it became apparent that the buildings extend in all directions beyond the limits of the mound. Only thirty years ago its size was much more extensive than it is now, as is evident from the boundary-marks left by Mr. Carleyle who excavated the *stūpa* and temple of the dying Buddha in 1875. Since then the agriculturists have continually encroached upon the site.

The exact extent of the original site can be established with full certainty owing to the discovery of a brick wall which once formed the enclosure. This wall was traced through the fields on the four sides of the

* Cf. V. A. Smith. The remains near Kasia (Allahabad 1896) Plan.

mound, its total length being not less than 5000 ft. In connection with this wall two points are of special interest ; first, to the south of the group of buildings a large entrance gate was found, secondly all along the east side the wall is buried under a layer of river silt.

Here I may briefly note that Hiuen Tsiang describes the temple of the *Nirvāṇa* as standing in the midst of a grove of *sāl* trees on the western bank of a river half a mile north-west of the town of *Kusinārā*. It will be seen how well this agrees with the points just noted, which indicate the former existence of a town to the south and of a river to the east of the site. The long brick wall suggests the ancient enclosure of the sacred grove in which the temple stood. Moreover, about half a mile south-east of the entrance gate in and near the village of *Anrudhvā*, a group of ancient buildings was discovered which seems to have belonged to the town just-mentioned.

But apart from such indications the recent excavations have afforded positive proof of the identity of the site with Buddha's death-place. In and around both the monasteries a number of clay-seals were found which, according to the inscriptions they bear, belonged to "the congregation of reverend friars of the Convent of the Great Decease." This last expression (Sanskrit *mahāparinirvāṇa*) is the term constantly used in the sacred books of the Buddhists to indicate Buddha's death. The ruined monastery, therefore, in which these documents were found, was that which stood on the traditional site of Buddha's death.

Among these inscriptions there are two which mention the name of another monastery. This circumstance only confirms the above conclusion. For the convent they mention is that of Buddha's cremation which also is known to have existed in the immediate neighbourhood of *Kusinārā* and is referred to by the Chinese pilgrim I-tsing as the *Bandhana* monastery.

Thus this winter's explorations have led to the important result of establishing beyond doubt the identity of the Buddhist site near *Kasia* with the traditional place of Buddha's *Nirvāṇa*, one of the four great places of pilgrimage of the Buddhists.

Considering the importance of the site, it is highly desirable that the explorations should be systematically continued. Though the main buildings of the mound proper have been exposed, it will be clear from the above remarks that these only form the nucleus of a much more extensive group of monuments. How far these extend it is at present impossible to say. *A priori*, it seems probable that the greater portion of the area enclosed by the brick wall was taken up by the sacred *sāl* grove, and that the buildings only occupied its northern portion.

I, therefore, have proposed that a piece of land adjoining the mound be acquired by Government for further exploration. This ground for the greater part belonged to the mound in Mr. Carlleyle's days and, therefore, most probably contains remains of the buildings. I may add that among

the monuments still to be discovered there is an inscribed pillar mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang.

It will be necessary next to remove debris of previous excavations, which, for want of space, have been thrown up along the sides of the mound, and already, in the course of this year's explorations, caused much trouble and labour. The Joint-Magistrate at Kasia has informed me that the debris could be well used as ballast for the Gorakhpur road.

If my proposals meet with the approval of the Local Government I shall be glad to devote the greater part of next cold season to the Kasia excavations. I reckon that in two or three years the exploration of the whole site can be completed. But at present, it is, of course, impossible to say what remains are still underground. The excavations will, in any case, have to be carried out on a somewhat larger scale than was the case in this and the previous year. An estimate of the cost of four months' excavations is added to this report.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the District Officers Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector at Gorakhpur; Mr. R. C. Tute, I. C. S., Joint-Magistrate at Kasia; and Mr. J. W. O'Callaghan, Executive Engineer, Gorakhpur for the assistance rendered in the course of the work. As in the previous year, I derived much benefit from the services of B. Kashi Ram of the Public Works Department, whilst in the actual supervision of the work and registering of finds my clerk L. Gursaran Das Mehta made himself very useful.

LIST OF FINDS.*

Four cases carved bricks.
 Three cases pottery.
 Twelve metal vessels and implements.
 Some hundred terra-cotta figurines.
 A skull and numerous bones.
 Beads and spindle-works.
 Several knives, iron nails and rings.
 Grinding stones.
 Terra-cotta drain-pipe.
 Numerous inscribed clay-seals.
 Fragments of terra-cotta Buddha head.

* The objects have been stored in the cellars of the Lucknow Museum, no room being available for their proper exhibition.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on Excavations.

Number.	Sub-head.	Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Labour	1,378	0	0	1,463	4	10
2	Compensation for Chaukidar's house ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
3	Tools	20	0	0	30	0	0
4	Rewards	72	0	0	22	10	2
5	Photography	80	0	0	6	7	0
6	Boxes for finds	20	0	0	23	9	0
7	Baskets and Rope	20	0	0	19	13	11
8	Compensation for crops	30	0	0	17	1	0
9	Miscellaneous and transport	80	0	0	116	11	0
	TOTAL ...	1,800	0	0	1,799	8	11

*Estimate of Expenditure for Excavations proposed to be carried on during
the cold season 1906-07.*

						Rs.	A.	P.
1	Acquisition of land ... ..	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
2	Clearing of debris ... ..	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
3	Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
4	Transport of finds ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
5	Contingencies and Rewards ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	3,500	0	0

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

CHAMBA STATE.

The inscriptions discovered in Chamba State in the course of the summer are, for the greater part, incised on carved fountain-slabs of the kind described in my last Progress Report p. 44. Most important among them are the two inscriptions of Luj and Sālhi, either of which helps us to fix the date of one of the ancient rulers of Chamba. For the discovery of these two inscriptions I am indebted to Munshi Imam Din of the Forest Department. The fountain-stone of Luj near the border of Pādar was erected in the first year of Rājā Jāsaṭa in the year 81 of the Saptarṣi era, which would correspond to the year 5 of some century of the Christian era. As Jāsaṭa is frequently mentioned in the Rājatarāṅgiṇī as a kinsman and supporter of Harṣa and his grandson Bhikṣācara, the year of his accession must have been 1105 A. D. It follows that, when in 1101 Jāsaṭa surrendered to Sussala in the temple of Vijayeśvara the modern Vijabror (*vulgo* Bijbihara) he was heir-apparent (Skr. *yuvārāja*) and had not yet succeeded his father Āsaṭa. That Kalhaṇa calls him king (Skr. *nṛpati*) on this occasion is evidently an anachronism.

The other inscription is found at the village of Sālhi, some seven miles from Sāc in the romantic Secu glen. It is cut on a large slab (ht. 6' 6", width 7'), carved with the figures of various deities, and records the erection of this "*Varuṇa*" (*i. e.* fountain-stone) in the 27th year of the reign of Rājā Lalitavarman and in the year 46 of the Saptarṣi era. From the place which Lalitavarman occupies in the genealogical roll (*Vaṃśāvalī*) of the Rājās of Chambā, we may infer that he lived in the 12th century. The year in which the fountain-slab was erected is, therefore, 1170 and that of Lalitavarman's accession 1144 A. D.

The Sālhi inscription enables us, moreover, to date the *praśasti* (eulogy) of Devī-rī-Koṭhī which was likewise written in the reign of Lalitavarman (*Cf.* Progress Report 1904-05, p. 44) namely in the regnal year of that prince expressed by the numerical value of the words *muni* "Sage" (=7) and *Vidhu* "moon" (=1), *i. e.* the year 17. The interpretation of this date I owe to the kindness of Professor F. Kielhorn.

It adds much to the interest of the Sālhi fountain-stone that each of the figures of the deities carved on it is marked by a short epigraph. The centre of the upper row is occupied by Śiva, with Varuṇa and Gaṇeśa to his right, whilst Indra and Kārttikeya are seated to the left. In the middle or second row we have Viṣṇu reposing on the snake Śeṣa with two river goddesses on each side. The third or lower-most row must also have consisted of four river deities, but this part of the stone is much injured by an avalanche and only two of the four figures are preserved.

These Naiads and the four of the second row are identical except for the distinguishing *vāhana*. Each figure holds in one hand a lotus stalk in the other a water vessel, on which we find the name of the river

it personifies. Thus we are enabled to identify: Gaṅgā (the Ganges) with her crocodile or *makara*, Yamunā (the Jamnā) with a tortoise, Vethi (the Jehlam) with a fish, Sindhu (the Indus) with a dragon, Vipāsā (the Bias) with a hippocamp (?) and Sataludra (the Satluj), the *vāhana* of which is lost. It will be noticed that the names are neither in Sanskrit nor in Hindī, but in some intermediate form.

The remaining fountain inscriptions recovered are mostly fragmentary and of less historical importance. There is one other inscription which deserves special notice. It was found at Gūm (map Guh), once the head-quarters of a *pargana*, now included in the Lilh *pargana*. The inscription is cut on a large squared stone which must have belonged to a *līṅga*, and records the erection of a Śiva temple by Aṣāḍha a feudatory (*Sāmanta*) of Rājā Meruvarman. It is, therefore, contemporaneous with the earliest documents found in Chamba State and shows that the rule of Meruvarman whose capital was at Brahmaur extended much lower down the Rāvī valley than was hitherto supposed. Besides it affords further proof of the prevalence of Śivaism in Chamba in the 5th century of our era.

LADĀKH (JAMMU-KASHMIR STATE).

In treating of epigraphical research I wish briefly to mention the interesting work which is being done in Ladākh by the Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission, who has succeeded in collecting a considerable number of historical inscriptions in Tibetan. A first instalment which comprises 89 specimens (including one in Urdū, has been published by him in forty hand-printed copies.

The earliest of these inscriptions belong to the period between 800 and 1000 A. D. From that time up to the present day there is a continuous series of epigraphical records, mostly inscribed on votive tablets which can be approximately dated owing to their containing the name of the ruler of the time. They mention the names of thirteen kings of Western Tibet known to history. I note especially No. 45, an epithalamium of the beginning of the 17th century, and some inscriptions referring to the construction of bridges and roads. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Francke will find leisure to continue his researches for which he is so eminently fitted by his knowledge of Tibetan and local history.

Besides these Tibetan records there exists in Ladākh a number of epigraphs in Indian scripts of an earlier date. It is interesting to find that both Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī were used. The earliest specimen of those of which Mr. Francke has sent me hand-copies, is a rock-inscription found on the right bank of the Indus a few yards below the Dogra fort at Khalatse (map Khalsi or Khalch, Leh Tahsil). It consists of one line of five Brāhmī characters of the Maurya period which I read Bharad[v]āyasa.* This

* I am to point out, that, as only hand-copies are available to me, this and the following readings are not to be considered as final.

is the genitive of *Bharadvāya* (Skr. *Bharadvāja*) a Brahmanical name. Whoever the bearer of this name was, we may assume that he was an inhabitant of north-western India, as appears from the substitution *ya* for *ja* between two vowels. Cf. *maharayasa* and *puyae* in the Takht-i-Bahai inscription.

At the same locality Mr. Francke has noticed another rock-inscription consisting of some eleven letters of Kharoṣṭhī writing apparently of the Kuṣāṇa period. Near a group of chortens called Gochen on the bank of the Indus there exists a fragmentary rock-inscription of six letters arranged in two lines. The character is Brāhmī of the Kuṣāṇa period. I read it Śrī (?) *Sacamatīsyā* genitive of *Sacamati* (Skr. *Satyamati*). Brief though these epigraphs be, they afford proof of the early intercourse between Ladākh and India.

Inscriptions in Indian Character of a later date occur on votive clay tablets with figures of stūpas and deities such as are found on Buddhist sites all over India. Mr. Francke sent me two specimens which he obtained at Khalatse, 400 yards above the travellers' bungalow in the direction of Skinding. They are inscribed with the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit. The character is that of the 9th century. The objects have been deposited in the Lahore Museum.

Śāradā inscriptions also are met with in Ladākh. The occurrence of such inscriptions can be easily accounted for by the close vicinity of Kashmir where the Śāradā character is indigenous. A partially effaced inscription painted in black ink on the wall of the ancient monastery of Chigtan, Kargil tahsil, Purig district, seems to be written in that script. Mr. Francke informs me that the building belongs to that type of convents in West-Tibet which were founded by Kashmirian Buddhist monks at the time when Buddhism declined in Kashmir.

Another Śāradā inscription in eight lines has been previously noticed by Sir A. Cunningham * on the back of what he believed to be a *Saṭi* pillar between the hamlet of Styalbo and the village of Drās. The inscription is Buddhist as appears from its mentioning the *Bodhisattvas* *Lokeśvara* (i. e. *Avalokiteśvara*) and *Maitreya*. It is not dated, but judging from the type of Śāradā used, it may be assigned to the 12th century A. D.

SĀRNĀTH.

In addition to the important inscriptions noted in my last Progress Report (p. 46) the excavations carried on by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārnāth near Benares have yielded several more epigraphs mostly carved on Buddhist images. As they are short votive inscriptions, their chief interest lies in their connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Earliest in date are three inscriptions in Brāhmī of the Maurya period, which are cut on the pillars of a Buddhist railing which originally may

* *Ladak* (London, 1854), p. 381 and plate xxx. The terms Kashmirian *Tākri* used by Cunningham is incorrect, as *Tākri* is the modern form of the ancient Śāradā.

have stood round the Aśoka column. On one of these pillars, the donation of a Buddhist nun (*bhikkhunī*), we find another inscription in Gupta character recording the gift of a lamp to the Lord Buddha by a lay-member. Apparently the old railing pillar was set up as a lamp-stand in the 5th century the time of this later record. Finally it must have been used as a building stone, as is evident from the mortice holes which have partly destroyed the later inscription.

A well preserved inscription which presumably belongs to the same period (5th Century A. D.) is incised on the base of a statue. It consists of one stanza (*sloka*) in pure Sanskrit which I read ;

Ādityabandhor Buddhasya pratimāpratimadyuteḥ kārītā Śīlayāśasā kāṅkṣatā padam uttamam. "Of the Sun's kinsman the Buddha of matchless splendour [this] image was caused to be made by Śīlayāśas striving after the highest state of bliss."

It is to be deplored that the image to which the inscribed base belonged has not been recovered. A similar inscription in Sanskrit poetry of the same period is found on a Buddha image discovered at Sār-nāth by Sir A. Cunningham and preserved in the Calcutta Museum.

Among the remaining early Gupta inscriptions excavated at Sār-nāth there is one which has the peculiarity that the letters are raised, which, as far as I know, is not the case with any other inscription of the pre-Muhammadan period. It is cut on the pedestal of an image of Buddha seated in the earth-touching attitude, and records the donation of this statue by a Buddhist friar, the senior monk (*Sthavira*) Bandhugupta.

Most of the later epigraphs contain nothing but the so-called Buddhist creed (*dharmaparyāya*). The two earliest records of this kind are incised on the detached hand of an image and on the back of a headless statuette of Buddha preaching the sacred Law. Both presumably belong to the 5th century A. D.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

—o—
LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. Inscribed stone discovered in the house of the chief priest attached to the temple of Baijnāth at Baijnāth (Kāngrā district). The inscription in the Śāradā character is incomplete and much defaced. From the remaining portion it is evident that it records the erection of a temple of Kalesvara by a local chief or *rāṇā*, the second member of whose name is Candra.

2. Stone image of Ganga (ht. 2' 3½") the river Ganges personified, from the temple of Sandhyā Devi (the goddess of dawn) at Jagatsukh the ancient capital of Kulu (Kāngrā District). The river-goddess is shown standing on her vehicle the *makara*. She has four arms, two of which hold a fly-whisk and a lotus-flower. The two remaining hands hold a well-shaped vase provided with a circular hole. From this it may be inferred that the image was originally placed at a fountain in such a manner that the water escaped through the opening in the urn.

3. Brass statuette (ht. 9 $\frac{3}{16}$ ") of Śākyamuni Buddha, seated cross-legged in the so-called "earth-touching" attitude. This is the posture in which the Buddha is represented at the moment of his enlightenment when, being attacked by Māra's host, he called the Earth to witness of his good deeds in this and previous existences. This is also indicated by the little thunderbolt (*vajra*) in front of the figure, symbolizing the "adamantine seat" (*vajrāsana*) on which the Buddha was seated at that very moment. The statuette was obtained by Paṇḍit Hīrānanda from the shrine of Nandikeśvar at Dādāh (Kāngrā district) where it is said to have been brought by a wandering mendicant. Presumably it originates either from Nepal or from Tibet.

The objects Nos. 4—11 relating to Lamaistic cult were obtained from the Gandāl monastery on the confluence of the Chandrá and the Bhágá in British Lahul.

4. Copper casket (ht. 4¼") or amulet-holder, inscribed with the mystic syllable *Om* and containing a painted clay figurine (ht. 3½") of Vajra-Bhairava "the tutelary fiend of the established church." This deity is represented with nine faces, the lowest central one being that of a bull. His arms and legs are innumerable, the former carry weapons, the latter trample upon the enemies of the established church. See Waddell. *Lamaism* p. 362.

5. Painted clay figurine (ht. 4¾") of a four-armed deity seated cross-legged on a lotus. As two of the hands are broken and probably an attribute in the upper right hand is also lost, it is impossible to identify the figure with certainty. At the back is inscribed the formula: *Om maṇi padme huṃ*.

6. Painted clay figurine (ht. 5½") of some deity or ascetic seated cross-legged on the skin of some animal and holding flowers in the two hands which are crossed over the breast. The figure is placed in a trifoiled niche, surrounded with flames.

7. Painted clay tablet (ht. 2¾") of trifoiled shape containing three figurines in relief. The upper one represents Padmasambhava ("the Lotus-born") the saint who introduced Buddhism in Tibet. He is seated cross-legged on a lotus and has a thunderbolt in his right and an alms-bowl (or nectar-vessel) in his left hand. Against his left shoulder rests the trident. The other two figures appear to be Vajrapāṇi "the thunderbolt-bearer" to the proper right and a dancing witch to the proper left. Both these figures are represented with dishevelled hair surrounded by a halo of flames. Between them we find the sacred syllable *Om*.

8. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 8") called *tankz* in Tibetan. The main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, four-armed, two hands joined before the breast, whilst the others hold a rosary and a blue lotus-flower. The central figure above is Amitābha "the Buddha of boundless light" who is the spiritual father of Avalokiteśvara. To his right is another Buddha figure, seated in the earth-touching attitude. Probably it represents Sākyamuni, who is the earthly reflex (Mānuṣi-Buddha) of Amitābha. The figure in the other corner is the dark-coloured goddess Tārā, holding a blue lotus in her left hand, whilst the gesture of the right hand expresses charity.

9. Picture on cloth (ht. 1' 10"). Here also the main figure seems to represent Avalokiteśvara, surmounted by his spiritual father Amitābha. Of the two remaining figures that to the proper right is Mañjuśrī characterised by his yellow colour and by the flaming sword of wisdom in his right hand. The flower in his other hand ought to be the blue lotus on which his second attribute, the book, is commonly placed. The fourth figure seems to be the terrible Mahākāla, blue-coloured with dishevelled hair and surrounded by flames.

10. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 11"). The figure in the centre is the white Tārā, seated on a red lotus which rises from the waters. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, her left hand holds a blue lotus. Her forehead, hand-palms and soles are marked with eyes. See Waddell Lamaism, p. 359. Over her is Amitābha, the Buddha of boundless light, red coloured and seated in meditation, with an alms-bowl (?) in his hands. The female deity to the right seated in the same posture and of the same red colour I take to be his female counterpart or energy. To his left we have the goddess Uṣṇīṣa-Vijayā. Her colour is white. She is seated cross-legged on a lotus, and has three faces, that to the right being yellow and that to the left black. The central white face is marked with the frontal eye. She is eight-armed; her hands show the following attributes and attitudes: to the right a figurine of Amitābha, an arrow, the gift bestowing attitude and a thunderbolt (not indicated on the picture), to the left: a nectar (?) vessel, a bow, a strangling string (not indicated) and the gesture of protection. It will be seen that on the picture two of her hands, instead of holding the thunderbolt and the strangling string, are joined before the breast in the attitude of expounding the law.

Of the two figures in the lower corners that to the proper right represents the god of wealth Kubera, also called Jambhala from his attribute, the lemon in his right hand. In the other hand he holds the pearl-vomiting mongoose. The remaining figure is Kubera's female counterpart, the goddess of abundance Vasūdhārā "the wealth-bearing one." Her colour is yellow. She has two arms. Her right hand is in the gift-bestowing attitude, the left is raised before the breast. The ear of corn at the side of her left shoulder confirms the identification.

11. Picture on silk (ht. 2' 5") said to originate from China. On it is the figure of a grand lama whose name and titles are written beneath in Tibetan characters.

Mr. A. H. Francke translates it "Honour to rDorje'A chang, the king of religion of a name of good glory. It is not made by hand." This last addition expresses the belief that the picture owes its origin to a miracle. The person represented whose name is mentioned in the inscription was the first of the so-called Phanchen rinpoches of the Trashi lhumpo monastery.

12. Votive clay-tablet (ht. 6") from Khalatse near Leh (Ladākh). In centre seated Buddha figure between two standing Bodhisattvas surrounded by a number of miniature stūpas. Under the figures there is the Buddhist creed in Sanskrit written in the script which was current in India in about the ninth century of our era.

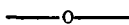
LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

Two Sculptures from Rudarpur (Gorakhpur district) acquired through Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S., Collector, Gorakhpur.

1. A Vishnu image in blue schist 4' high 2' wide, four-armed, upper right hand broken, with representations of the ten *avatāras* (partly missing) on both sides.

2. A figure (2' 4" high 1' 7" wide) of a bearded deity holding a vase in his left hand and seated on a goat.

(For the Kasia finds deposited in the Lucknow Museum see p. 28.)



10.—ADDITIONS TO LISTS OF MONUMENTS.

PUNJAB.

Chaitru (चैत्र) Kāngrā district, 6 miles from Bhāgsú and 5 miles from Kāngrā Kot. Buddhist *stūpa*, known as Bhīm Tilā some 830' in circumference, situated at the confluence of the Mānjī and Gúrlú nālās. In making a cutting through the south-eastern portion of the mound for the new cart-road from Dharmśálā to Kāngrā the late Mr. F. Farley discovered a Buddha head, now placed in the Lahore Museum. (*Cf.* Progress Report, 1904-05 p. 49). Another Buddha image has been set up near the site and is now worshipped by the Hindús.

Sialkot.—Mound known as Tibba Jálíán, 8 acres in area and 4 to 7 yards high, at the south-east side of the city on the banks of the Aik. Some bricks 15" square and 3" thick are reported to have been found here. An intaglio with a Greek figure and Kharoṣṭhi legend (*Cu-la-sa*) is also said to originate from that site. The site is of great archæological interest in connection with the identification of Sialkot with the ancient Sákala or Ságala recently proposed by Dr. J. F. Fleet. (*Actes du XIV^e. Congrès International des Orientalistes. Tome I.*)

UNITED PROVINCES.

Saton 4 miles from Bahrámpúr, Fatehpur district. Ruined Brahmanical temple, presumably of the 8th century A. D.

11.—PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Panjāb and United Provinces Circle for the year ending 31st March 1905.

Buddhist sculptures from Benares in Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1903-04, p. 212 to 226. With 3 plates and 5 text-illustrations

Inscribed Gandhāra Sculptures.—Ibidem p. 224 to 260. With 5 plates and 1 text-illustration.

A copper-plate grant of Raja Bahādur Singh of Kullu.—Ibidem p. 261 to 269. With one facsimile.

Inscriptions in the State Museum at Gwalior, by Paṇḍit Hīrānanda M. A. Ibidem p. 277 to 288. With one facsimile.

Epigraphical discoveries at Sārnāth. *Epigraphia Indica*. With two plates of facsimiles.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

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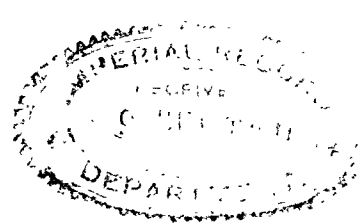
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Inscribed brass statuettes from Fatehpur (Kāngra).—Ibidem. With one plate.

Excavations at Sārnāth, by Mr. F. O. Oertel. Ibidem.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by P. Hirananda M. A.—Ibidem.



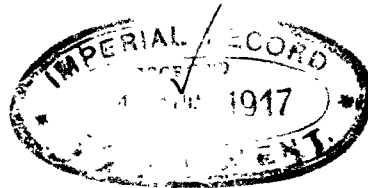
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١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥
١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥	١٩٩٥

PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 134 days in the United Provinces and, including the 64 days of his stay at head quarters, 231 days in the Panjāb. He visited the following places :—Lucknow, April 1—7 (7 days); Agra, 8—10 (3 days); Chambā State, May 18 to October 9 (145 days); Jammu and Kashmir State, October 10—27 (18 days); Kasiā, December 2—19 (18 days); Benares (Sārṇāth), December 21—31 (11 days); Lucknow, 2nd to 5th January 1907 (4 days); Kasiā, January 7—February 24 (49 days); Lucknow, February 27—March 10 (12 days); Sārṇāth, March 12—19 (8 days); Allahabad, March 20 (1 day); Lucknow, March 21—31 (11 days).

2. In the month of September Dr. Vogel inspected the temple of Śakti Devī in Chambā State which proved to be in want of repair. Proposals for its preservation were, accordingly, made to the Darbār. Returning to head quarters by the Lower Chenāb Valley, he visited the ancient site of Babór, 17 miles due east of Jammu, where he found seven more or less ruined temples, which, as is evinced by their remnants, must have possessed considerable architectural beauty. The modern Babór is the ancient *Babbapura* of the *Rājatarangīnī* and its monuments possess considerable archæological value. The Superintendent, therefore, submitted his proposals for their preservation to the Kashmir Darbār through the Resident. He further offered the services of his assistant and one draftsman for the supervision of the exploration of the surrounding sites.

The Panjāb Office of Accounts, Public Works Department, not having yet supplied the Statement of expenditure, it is not known how much has been spent this year on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in this Province. The expenditure incurred for the said purpose by the United Provinces Government is shown in the following statement :—

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the Conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindū monuments in the United Provinces during the year 1906-07:—

Locality.	Description of work.	Amount spent.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Belgrām, District Hardoi.	Repairs to Phūlmatī, near Gobardhani Devī ...	100	0	0
Bhitāri, District Ghāzipur.	Fixing a glass cover over the inscription on the Lāt (pillar raised by Skanda Gupta).	89	0	0
Chunnār, District Mirzāpur.	Petty repairs to the gate and rampart of the Hill Fort.	363	0	0
Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	Exploration etc. of Māthā Kuār-kā Kot ...	3,700	0	0
Sarnāth, District Benares.	Running up earthen ramp and collecting stones for Dhamekh Stūpa.	1,686	0	0
Muttra (Mathurā) ...	Fixing wire netting to keep out bats and pigeons from the Govind Deo temple at Bindrāban.	502	0	0
Do.	Restoring the two kiosks attached to Govind Deo temple at Bindrāban.	195	0	0
Do.	Annual repairs to the Govind Deo, Rādhā Ballabh and Jugāl Kishor temples at Bindrāban.	450	0	0
Kālā, District Dehrā Dūn.	Annual repairs to Asoka stone.	63	0	0
TOTAL Rs. ...		6,148	0	0

3. As in the previous year the greater portion of the last winter was devoted to the excavations at Kasiā, an account of which is Exploration. given below (See page 19 ff.). Though the finds, which at first seemed to point to the identity of Kasiā with the ancient Kuśanagara or Kusinārā, have proved to be inconclusive, yet those of this year, as will be shown later on, give ample proof of the importance of the site and make it highly desirable to bring the excavations to completion.

The excavations at Sarnāth were resumed under the supervision of the Director-General of Archæology, who will probably publish an account of the finds himself.

4. This year brought to light in Chambā and Jammu twenty-nine] more epigraphs which, with the exception of the two engraved
Epigraphy. on stone and much delapidated, are all copper-plate inscriptions, mostly recording grants of land. One, however, registers a treaty between Sansār Chand of Kāngrā and Rāj Singh of Chambā in A. D. 1845. The Kasiā excavations yielded a fragmentary stone inscription, which on palæographical grounds, can be assigned to the 5th Century A. D., and a seal die of baked clay, bearing the legend *Śrī-Viṣṇudvīpa-vihāri-bhikṣu-saṅghasya*, which forms an interesting epigraphical discovery of this year. A gold coin of Candragupta II (A. D. 401), which was also unearthed at Kasiā, is another important find, for it indicates the antiquity of the buildings exposed. A fuller account of the finds at Kasiā made in the year under review is given in the second part of this report.

5. Eight pictures on paper with one brass statuette of the Lāmāistic cult have been acquired through this office for the Lahore
Museum. Museum, and twenty sculptures and inscriptions for the Lucknow Museum.

The highly unsatisfactory condition of the archæological section of the Lucknow Museum both as regards light and accommodation has made it impossible to display the exhibits. Consequently the numerous Kasiā finds of this and the previous year could only be stored in the cellars. The Managing Committee of the Museum has been memorialised on the matter, and proposals have been submitted for improving the state of things, and it is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken with a view to making the archæological collection accessible to the public. That better accommodation is required is obvious; but the urgency of this need, affecting as it does, the proper display of archæological exhibits that are giving rise to considerable discussion among distinguished scholars, has hardly been sufficiently realised.

In this connection it will not be out of place to remark that though the usefulness of the Provincial Museums will vary with their collection of exhibits, yet too much centralization does not seem desirable. Small collections distributed over the Province will create a more general interest, and, if properly catalogued as well as labelled, they will have a greater educational value than one large collection at the head-quarters of Government. Scores of identical objects stored in one Museum would serve no use.

ful purpose. On the other hand, it is very desirable that the Central Museum should contain as full and representative a collection as possible and not be crowded with several samples of one and the same article, which can be deposited elsewhere with greater advantage. For these reasons the creation of Local Museums, like those at Gayā, Sārṇāth, Agra (Tāj) and Delhi Fort, which have recently been started, should be encouraged. These will have the advantage of preserving the objects on the very spot with which they may be associated.

6. In accordance with the office memorandum of the Imperial Government No. 380-I, dated the 24th October 1905, the Superintendent has been, from time to time, advising the Kashmir Darbār about the preservation of archæological monuments and relics in the State, but it is much to be regretted that the Darbār has not given due attention to his proposals. Indeed the State constituted a special department for the preservation of antiquities and its inauguration was welcomed not only by scholars but also by the Imperial Government. But as no report whatsoever on the work done by that department is forthcoming, it is impossible to judge whether it is doing any service to the State in particular and to the cause of Science in general. Repeated reminders sent from this office have failed to elicit any information on this point.

7. Little progress has been made in the preparation of a classified list of ancient monuments, apart from registering a few inscriptions. This was mainly due to the fact that the Superintendent had to devote most of his time to his volume on the Chambā epigraphs and to the excavation of the ancient site near Kasiā, while I was away on deputation to the Central Provinces.

8. The changes which took place in the staff of this office during the year under report are as follows:—Lala Gursarn Das Mehta, who proved very useful during his tenure of clerkship in this office for the last two years, joined the office of the Examiner of Accounts in the begining of January with a view to bettering his prospects, and Lala Munshi Ram Beri has been employed to work in his stead. The second draftsman was absent on sick leave from the first of November to the 31st December, and the head draftsman for three months from the 2nd January on privilege leave granted to him on medical certificate. No substitute was appointed in place of either. Early in the month of December I rejoined my appointment after some eleven months' stay in the Central Provinces.

9. Owing to the illness of both draftsmen, much progress could not be made in the preparation of drawings. Still, the head draftsman M. Ghulām Muhammad was able to finish six more coloured drawings of the tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort and some eight drawings in pencil of the Shālimār and Nishāt Gardens near Srinagar in Kashmir for the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle. The second draftsman, B. Bhūrā Mal, prepared four drawings connected with the excavations at Kasiā.

In accordance with the circular letters of Government of India Nos. 174, 190, dated 19th May and 5th June 1906 respectively, the photographer, as well as the second draftsman, had to prepare double sets of prints of all the negatives prepared in the preceding as well as this year for the India Office Library and the Imperial Museum, Calcutta. It is owing to this circumstance that the number of photographs of the year is comparatively small. Altogether 18 drawings, 44 photos and 860 prints were prepared during this year.

10. By the end of March Dr. Vogel fell ill at Lucknow and is on sick leave from the 4th of April. On recovery, I presume, he will devote the remaining part of the hot weather and the next autumn to his volume on Chambā, and the winter to excavations near Kasiā, provided the proposals regarding these excavations meet with the approval of the United Provinces Government. Preparation of the classified list of the archæological monuments in the Panjāb will be my chief concern in the current year.

HÍRANANDA,

*In charge of current duties of the Superintendent,
Archæological Survey Northern Circle.*

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1906-07.

SUB-HEADS.					Actual expense.			Budget grant.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries of gazetted staff.</i>										
Superintendent, including compensation allowance	...			...	6,031	2	3	5,480	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>										
Pandit	...	...	...	...	626	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	...	556	12	4			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	1,155	0	0			
Photographer	...	...	...	...	600	0	0			
Servants	...	...	...	...	338	15	8			
Total Salaries				...	3,276	12	0	4,580	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>										
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	2,979	9	6	3,000	0	0
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Rent, rates and taxes	...	...	...	...	651	0	0			
Tour charges	...	...	...	...	392	4	9			
Printing of Archæological Report 1905-06				...	227	11	0			
Photography	...	...	...	...	247	5	0			
Postage charges	...	...	...	...	122	2	0			
Hot and cold weather charges			...	...	61	13	0			
Telegraph charges	...	...	...	...	39	3	0			
Printing charges	...	...	...	...	20	7	4			
Typing charges	...	...	...	...	11	2	0			
Purchase and carriage of stationery			...	...	24	0	0			
„ „ repairs of furniture			...	...	79	11	0			
„ of Books and Maps etc.			...	...	363	11	0			
„ of Drawing Instruments			...	...	0	12	0			
„ and repairs of tents			...	...	140	8	3			
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	24	0	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	87	2	6			
Total Contingencies				...	2,492	12	10	2,350	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				...	14,780	4	7	15,410	0	0

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
1. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. $10\frac{3}{8}$ " × width $6\frac{5}{8}$ ").	Sixteen lines ; ll. 2 and 3 short.
2. Lāhrā (Loh Tikri parganā).	Copper plate (ht. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", width $9\frac{1}{2}$ ").	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r. margin.
3. Śail (Kalandra? parganā).	Copper plate (ht. $10\frac{1}{4}$ ", width $13\frac{13}{15}$ " including handle).	Twenty-three lines ; ll. 17—20 in proper r., ll. 21—23 in top margin.
4. Bhujaḥ (Bakān parganā).	Copper plate (ht. $7\frac{3}{8}$ ", width $10\frac{3}{4}$ ").	Seventeen lines ; ll. 13—14 in proper r. ll. 15—17 in top margin.
5. Chambā City.	Copper plate (ht. $16\frac{3}{4}$ " width $8\frac{3}{4}$ ").	Twenty lines
6. Uhām (Mehlā parganā).	Copper plate (ht. 6", width 8" incl. handle).	Seventeen lines
7. Chambā City.	Copper plate (ht. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " width 12" incl. handle).	Twenty lines ; ll. 15—17 in proper r., ll. 18—19 in top margin, l. 20 on handle.
8. Do. ...	Copper plate (ht. $8\frac{3}{8}$ ", width $14\frac{3}{4}$ " incl. handle).	Seventeen lines, l. 14 in proper r., ll. 15—17 in top margin.
9. Do. ...	Copper plate (ht. 5", width 10", incl. handle).	Fifteen lines ; ll. 11—12 in proper r., ll. 13—15 in top margin.
10. Kūmrā (Piyaṛā parganā).	Copper plate (ht. $5\frac{3}{4}$ ", width 8" incl. handle).	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r., margin.
11. Maṅgaloā (Lóh Tikri parganā).	Copper plate (ht. $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 8").	Fourteen lines ; l. 11 in top ll. 12—13 in proper r., and l. 14 in proper left margin.

IN 1906-07.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE.		
Bhāṣā ; Tākari. ...	Vikr. 1845, Jeth. pra. 25	Contains treaty between Rāj Singh of Chambā and Sansār Chand of Kāngrā.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā ; Tākari	Vikr. 1688, Śāstra 7. Phālguna śūti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Ditto	Vikr. 1655, Śāstra 76 (?) Vaiśākha ba.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	Ditto.
Ditto	Vikr. 17[0]2, Śāstra 21, Asādhā śūti. pūrṇimā. Reign of Prthvī Singh.	Ditto by Dāi Baṭulā.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī ...	Vikr. 1831, Śaka 1696, Vaiśākha pūrṇimā ; Vṛṣa pra. 15 Bṛhaspati-vāsara. Reign of Amṛt Pāl of Basohli.	Records grant of land.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā ; Tākari.	Śāstra 57, Śaka 14[0]3. Reign of Anand Varman.	Ditto.
Ditto	Śāstra 62, Vaiśākha, pra. 20. Reign of Pratāp Singh.	Ditto.
Ditto	Śāstra 70, Vikr. 1651, Pausa śūti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	Ditto by Rāni Dharma Devī in Sarōr, Bhādrām and Mehlā.
Ditto	Vikr. 1698 (read 1689), Śāstra 8, Mārgaśīṣa śūti. 5. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land in the village Panjyārā (sāc parganā).
Ditto	Vikr. 1689, Maghair pra. 15 (?). Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Bhāṣā ; Tākari ...	Śāstra 58 ; Vaiśākha pra. 13. Reign of Pratāp Singh.	Ditto.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
12. Surem (Udaipur <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 6", width 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ").	Thirteen lines ; l. 12 in proper r., l. 13 in top margin.
13. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " incl. handle).	Twelve lines ; ll. 9—10 in top. l. 11 in proper r. margin l. 12 on handle.
14. Mindhā (Paujilā <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ").	Fifteen lines ; and subscription in proper r. margin.
15. Bakāni ...	Copper plate (ht. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", width 11").	Thirteen lines ; 11—13 in proper r. margin.
16. Cilāri (Raypur <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", width 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ " incl. handle).	Nine lines ; l. 9 in proper r. margin.
17. Gunāh (Sāch <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", width 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ").	Twelve lines ; l. 11 in top and l. 12 in proper r. margin.
18. Gunāh (Sāch <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ").	Fifteen lines ; ll. 12—13 in proper r., ll. 14—15 in top margin.
19. Sārōthā (Jasor <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", width 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ " incl. handle).	Eighteen lines ; ll. 16—18 in top margin.
20. Saklā (Panjilā <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", width 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ ").	Sixteen lines ; ll. 13—15 in proper r. ll. 16—17 in top margin.
21. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ " incl. handle).	Twenty three lines ; ll. 15—16 in proper r. margin, ll. 17—19 in top margin, ll. 20—23 in upper proper corner.
22. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", width 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " incl. handle).	Twenty-two lines ; ll. 13—18 in proper r. margin and handle, ll. 19-21 in top margin, l. 22 in proper l. margin.
23. Dhadhyārā (Panjilā <i>parganā</i>).	Copper plate (ht. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", width 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ").	Twelve lines ; l. 12 in proper r. margin.

IN 1906-07—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(continued).		
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Tākari.	Vikr. 1647, Śāstra 66, Phālguna ba.ti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land.
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1691, Śāstra 10, Kārtika śu.ti. pūrṇimā. Reign of Balabhadra.	by Rānī Subhadra Devī in the village Rerā.
Sanskrit, Tākari ...	None. Reign of Saṁgrāma Varman.	Records grant of land.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā (?) Tākari.	Śaka 1316, Śāstrā 70, Māgha ba.ti. Amāvāsyā Somavāra. Reign of Saṁ- grāma Varman.	The plate is broken in two and burnt.
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Tākari.	None. Reign of Gaṇeśa varman.	Records grant of land.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" " "
Ditto ...	Śāstra 71, Vikr. 1652 vaiśākha ba.ti. 10. Reign of Balabhadra.	" " "
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1697 Śāstra 16, Phālguna śu.ti. Pūrṇimā Reign of Balabhadra.	" " "
Ditto ...	Śāstra 75, Asuj pra. 27. Reign of Balabhadra.	" " "
Ditto ...	Śāstra 69, Vikr. 1650, Jyāishtha ba.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	" " "
Ditto ...	Śāstra 68, Vikr. 1649 Āśādha śu.ti. 12. Reign of Balabhadra.	" " "
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā; Tākari.	Śāstra 17. Reign of Gaṇeśa Varman.	Records grant of land.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
24. Chambā City ...	Copper plate (ht. $8\frac{1}{4}$ ", width $11\frac{1}{4}$ " incl. handle).	Seventeen lines ; ll. 14—15 in proper r. ll. 16—17 in top margin.
25. Tur 2 m. south east of Basu Kōthi.	Rock ... ..	.....
JAMMÚ KASH-		
26. Basōhli ...	Copper plate (ht. $15\frac{1}{2}$ ", incl. handle, width 8").	Obverse twenty-seven, reverse twenty-eight lines.
27. Ditto ...	Copper plate (ht. $15\frac{5}{8}$ ", incl. handle width 8").	Obverse twenty-two, reverse thirty-two lines.
28. Ditto ...	Copper plate (ht. $6\frac{3}{8}$ ", width $10\frac{3}{4}$ " incl. handle).	Fifteen lines ; partly in proper and right margin.
29. Babór, 17 miles east of Jammu.	Stone slab (ht. 25", width 32") in ruined temple.	Twenty-seven (?) lines, mostly obliterated.

IN 1906-07—(concl'd).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	REMARKS.
STATE—(concl'd).		
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1686 Śāstra 5 Aś- ādha śu.ti. 7. Reign of Balabhadra.	Records grant of land at Bhirūnya.
Sanskrit; acute-angled type.	None; script of about A. D. 700.	.....
MÍR STATE.		
Sanskrit and Bhāṣā, Nāgarī and Tākari.	Vikr. 1846, Śāka 1711 śu. pratipad, Sunday.	Grant of land by Vijayapāla, son of Amṛtapāla.
Ditto ...	Vikr. 1848 Śuci pūrṇimā	Ditto.
Bhāṣā; Tākari ...	[Śāstra] 16 (?) Maghair (?) pra. 7 (A. D. 1640 ?).	Grant of land by Saṁgrām (Pāl).
Sanskrit and Śāradā ...	Date, if any, lost.	.....

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1906-07.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJÁB.		
		CHAMBA STATE.		
1	833	Lahore ...	Brass image of Syyan-vas-grigs (Avalokiteśvara) in possession of Babu Barkat Ram.	6½" × 8½"
2	834	Maghai ...	Fountain slab ...	10" × 12"
3	835	Sāho ...	Temple of Chandrasekhara ...	6½" × 8½"
4-5	836-7	" ...	Site, sculptures doorjambs ...	"
6	838	" ...	Inscribed Viṣṇu image ...	"
7	839	Bhāndal ...	Fort Prithvī Jor, from east ...	"
8	840	" ...	" " " " north ...	"
9	841	Tēpā, I. m. N. of Devī-Koṭhi.	Fountain slab ...	"
10	842	Devī-Koṭhi ...	Inscribed Viṣṇu image ...	"
11	843	Tīsā ...	Inscribed fountain slab ...	"
12	844	Tāgī (Basu <i>par-gaṇā</i>).	Fountain slab ...	"
13	845	Chambā city ...	" " ...	"
14	846	Chatrārhi (<i>Pyukh par-gaṇā</i>).	Image of Śakti Devī ...	"
15	847	Do. ...	Wood carved capital of pillar ...	"
		JAMMU KASHMIR STATE.		"
16	848	Basóhli ...	Palace, from west ...	10" × 12"
17	849	" ...	" " north west ...	6½" × 8½"
18-19	850-51	" ...	" , interior from east ...	"
20	852	Balaur (<i>Vallā-pura</i>).	Temple, from south ...	10" × 12"
21	853	" ...	" " " ...	6½" × 8½"
22	854	" ...	" south-east ...	6½" × 8½"
23	855	" ...	Palace, from east ...	"
24	856	Babór (<i>Babba-pura</i>).	General view, from west ...	10" × 12"

4.—Photographs taken in 1906-07—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		PANJAB—concl. JAMMU KASHMIR STATE—concl.		
25	857	Babór (<i>B a b b a - pura</i>).	Large temple, from south ...	6½" × 8½"
26	858	" ...	Large temple, from west ...	"
27	859	" ...	Block " " south ...	"
28	860	" ...	" " " west ...	"
29	861	"	Devī Temple, from west ...	"
30	862	" ...	Ruined " " east ...	10" × 12"
31	863	" ...	Śiva " " east ...	6½" × 8½"
32	864	" ...	Kronḍhā " " south ...	"
		UNITED PRO- VINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		
33	865	Kasiā ...	Monastery O from south-west ...	10" × 12"
34	866	" ...	" " " " ...	"
35	867	" ...	" " north-east corner ...	6½" × 8½"
36	868	" ...	Southern stūpa court from south-west ...	10" × 12"
37	869	" ...	Southern west group from north-west ...	"
38	870	" ...	Monastery I from south ...	"
39	871	" ...	" E " south-west ...	"
40	872	" ...	" " " north-east ...	"
41-44	873-76	Lucknow Museum	Various sculptures ...	6½" × 8½"



5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1906-07.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale.
		PUNJAB.		
1	176	Lahore Fort ...	Tile panel. Angel with some object in hands.	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	177	" ...	" Seated man with a cup in one hand and a jug in the other.	$\frac{1}{3}$
3	178	" ...	" A dragon chasing a ram ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
4	179	" ...	" Two water fowls ...	$\frac{1}{4}$
5	180	" ...	" (a) Fairy with a cup in one hand and a jug in the other ... (b) A hereon.	$\frac{1}{3}$
6	181	" ...	" Cherub with a dish of fruits.	$\frac{1}{3}$
7	182	Chambā State ...	Chhatrāṛhi Temple of Śakti devi ... (a) Ground plan. (b) East elevation.	$\frac{1}{48}$
8	183	" ...	Tracing of hill states ...	...
9	184	" ...	" " " ...	...
		UNITED PROVINCES.		
10	185	M ā t h ā Kuar kā Kot, Kasiā, (district Gorakhpur).	Plan and section of monastery E ...	$\frac{1}{60}$
11	186	" ...	Detailed plan of monasteries L. M. N. O.	"
12	187	" ...	" " " I. and J. ...	$\frac{1}{120}$
13	188	" ...	Site plan of monuments around Kasiā and Māthā Kuar kā Kot.	$\frac{1}{300}$
14	189	" ...	Tracing General plan of excavations ...	...
15	190	" ...	Detailed plan and elevation of southern group of monuments.	$\frac{1}{100}$
16	191	M a h u ā and Chhau, (district Gorakhpur.)	Site plan of the Buddhist monuments ...	$\frac{1}{200}$
17	192	Lucknow ...	General plan of Lāl-Barādari ...	$\frac{1}{156}$
18	193	" ...	" " " Canning College ...	"

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

CHAMBA STATE.

The shrine of Śakti Devī is one of the most ancient and from an archæological point of view one of the most important in the State. Like the image it enshrines its date goes back to the beginning of the 8th Century. Consequently, few sanctuaries in the Panjāb can equal it in antiquity. Even the famous temple of Mārttaṇḍa in Kashmir and Baijnāth in Kāngrā are posterior to it. As was shown last year (See Report p. 25) this building did not escape the fatal catastrophe of the 4th April 1904, and some temporary measures were suggested for its preservation. On inspecting the building personally, the Superintendent found that they were not properly carried out. In his letter No. 227 addressed to the Commissioner Lahore Division he, therefore, made some further proposals this year which are summed up below :—

The cracked capitals should be secured by means of bands of iron or steel, two inches wide and one inch thick, screwed together at the ends. These bands should fit tightly round the wood but should not be fixed to it by means of nails or screws. The space between the pillars should be opened out. To lighten their pressure, the pillars should be provided with strong props, one on each side, so as to fit closely along the basement and reach up to the bracket capital of the old pillars. This will strengthen the structure but not lessen the picturesqueness of the aspect. If the props are made to fit along the shaft and capital, the iron bands should be laid round the props. The roof should be renewed and made conical as it must have been originally; for owing to its flatness the snow accumulates on it and increases the pressure on the pillars.

Regarding the steps taken to preserve the Narsingh temple at Brahmour, Mr. Nicholls of the Archæological Department was consulted, and he gave the following suggestions :—There seem to be only two alternatives in dealing with this shaken temple: *1st*, To dismantle it entirely after numbering the stones and to rebuild it, placing the old stones in their original position. *2nd*, To fill the whole temple solid inside with rubble stone mortar and cement. The second alternative, of course, would prevent the temple being of any use for religious purposes and would conceal all the carving, if there is any, from inside. If the building is not

built with mortar, to dismantle and rebuild it would not entail very great labour and it would be much the more satisfactory method. No attempt should be made to push the pilasters back for that will do more harm than good.

The site of Babór represents the ruined old *Babbapura* which must have formed the ancient capital of the Dogaras. Here Temples at Babór. there are seven massive stone temples of which five are still standing, though in a more or less advanced state of decay. Their style is different from that of the Kashmiri temples depicted in Fergusson's *History of Eastern Architecture*; Book III. Ch. I. and they, consequently, have a peculiar architectural interest. Owing to their great archæological value, urgent and adequate measures should be taken to preserve these monuments and explore the site. First of all the exterior of the temple should be cleaned and the outer walls, which are partly buried under debris, should be laid bare. All carved stones and architectural members should be left on the spot where they are found so as to show their original position. Inscriptions or other antiquities which might come to light, should be deposited in the Jammu Museum. Portions of the buildings, which are in danger of collapsing, should be secured on the lines set forth already by Dr. Vogel in his report on the preservation of ancient monuments in Kashmir (*See Annual Progress Report 1904*). The whole site should be carefully surveyed, and detailed drawings and photos of the different edifices be obtained. A lump sum of Rs. 600 should be granted for the present to clear the buildings. Further necessary measures can be decided after these preliminary steps are taken. A watchman to prevent wilful damage, should also be appointed.

These proposals were submitted to the Kashmir Darbār through the Resident early in September last. Two reminders have also been sent. But it is to be regretted that the Darbār has come to no decision with regard to the preservation of the temples and the exploration of the site of Babór.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

Sujānpur Tīrāh contains a tomb of Nawāb Ghulām Muhammad of Rāmpur (Rampore), who took shelter with Rāja Sansār Sujānpur Tīrāh. Chand and died about 1824 after residing there for some thirty years. The tomb was built by the Rāmpur (Rampore) State which has all along been maintaining it. The earthquake of the 4th April 1904 did not spare this building, and it is reported to be now in a dangerous condition. The Commissioner of Rohelkhand has been requested to advise H. H. the Nawāb of Rāmpur to take necessary steps for the preservation of this monument.

7.—EXPLORATION.

Extract from Dr. Vogel's Report on excavations at the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ near Kasiā (Gorakhpur District) in the year 1906-7.

The excavations at the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ near Kasiā were resumed on the 3rd December 1906 and carried on till the end of February. The sanctioned sum of Rs. 3,700 has been wholly spent, as the statement of expenditure, given below, will show.

In all, five large and several minor buildings have been unearthed. The central courtyard and adjoining rows of cells being completely cleared of debris, the large monastery was fully exposed. The tops of the heavy walls of the building were protected by means of a layer of concrete and there is no danger now of the masonry crumbling away in the rainy season.

The earlier monastery partly exhumed last year has been found to extend further southwards, so as to form one large block of buildings, covering the whole south-western portion of the original mound. In one of the chambers of these buildings a fragment of an inscribed stone was found, which, on palæographical grounds, can be ascribed to the time of Kanīṣka, and is consequently much earlier than any yet found on the Kasiā site. Here were also found some fragments of the base of an image bearing a votive inscription, the character of which is that of the 6th Century. This would suggest that the earlier convent was destroyed somewhat later than was thought before—presumably about A. D. 600.

A gold coin—archer type—of Candragupta II. Vikramāditya was found in front of the earlier monastery and forms a valuable addition to our material for determining the date of these buildings. From the epigraphical material now available we may infer that the earlier of the two main monasteries was founded in the Kuṣāṇa period, perhaps in the reign of Kanīṣka; 2nd, that it certainly was occupied in the days of the earlier Guptas—4th Century, and, 3rd, that it ceased to exist towards the end of the 6th Century A. D.

In the ground lately acquired by Government three more buildings have been unearthed outside the mound proper. One is a typical monastery. The remaining two, being separated from the sacred enclosure, were probably meant for accommodating pilgrims.

A number of smaller monuments, mostly stūpas, was also exhumed to the south of the central sanctuary. The carved bricks unearthed would indicate the existence of some ornamental building on this side.

Among the minor finds made in the course of this year's excavations, the fragments of a terra-cotta panel representing Buddha's Nirvāṇa, and numerous clay seals are worth notice. The latter are of two kinds :—1st, they contain only a personal name of some private individual, 2nd, they belong to the congregation of Buddhist friars attached to some monastery. Among those of the latter type 464 specimens, mostly fragments, belong to the Convent of the Great Decease, whereas only nine belong to another monastic establishment. Formerly it appeared that these seals of the Great Decease belonged to the spot where they were found and pointed to the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. But this year has brought to light an object which has led Dr. Vogel to modify his views and caused him to feel much doubt as to the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. That object is a seal die of baked clay found outside the old monastery. The die belongs to the Convent of Viṣṇudvīpa as is clear from the inscription it bears :

“Śrī-Viṣṇudvīpa-vihāri-bhikṣu-saṅghasya.”

“Of the Community attached to the Convent of Holy Viṣṇudvīpa.”

Regarding the Viṣṇudvīpa no information is available. That this name is the Sanskrit version of the Veṭhadīpa has been recognised by scholars long before. About Veṭhadīpa itself little is known save its mention along with a Brahmin who went to Kusinārā and received a portion of the holy relics of the great teacher after the *Mahāparinirvāṇa*. Yet it can safely be assumed that the Veṭhadīpa was situated in the Holy Land of Buddhism in Bihār or in some neighbouring district. We do not find Veṭhadīpa or its Sanskrit equivalent in the Sanskrit canon of the Northern Buddhists. But in the Tibetan version from the Sanskrit a name, evidently based on a Sanskrit form Viṣṇudvīpa, is to be met with. This seal die supplies an authentic document in which the name actually occurs in exactly that Sanskrit form and puts it beyond a doubt that Viṣṇudvīpa is the Sanskritized form of the Pāli Veṭhadīpa. Though no seal produced with it has yet come to light still the presence of this die on the site will certainly throw considerable doubt on the identity of Kasiā with Kusinārā. For if the die belongs to the spot where it was found the Convent of Kasiā can not be that of Kusinārā but that of Veṭhadīpa. The circumstantial evidence points in this direction.

The use of the die is apparent. It was required to seal the documents issued by the Convent.

On the other hand, it has to be noticed that no die of the Convent of the Great Decease has as yet been found though the seals were obtained

in considerable numbers. This is significant particularly when we remember that the die must have been an object of daily use. The great number of the seals found is to be accounted for by the close relationship between Kasiā and the Kusinārā Convent which will also explain the presence of the Nirvāṇa figure mentioned above.

Vethadīpa must have been a place of otherwise little importance. Consequently, nothing is known about it. The absence of large city site at Kasiā already pointed out by Mr. Vincent Smith, will be quite compatible with this hypothesis.

Notwithstanding all this the possibility of the die having been brought to Kasiā from elsewhere must be admitted and the identification cannot be said to have been finally proved.

Whether any decisive document will be found among the ruins of this site is doubtful; still the exploration should not be left undone. The question is not merely of an academical interest, but of great importance for those who profess Buddhistic faith. Besides, an interesting group of earlier monuments still remains to be explored round the Rāmābhār stūpa, which is undoubtedly of greater age than any of the edifices hitherto unearthed at Kasiā. It is mostly built of very heavy bricks such as are known to have been in vogue during the Maurya period. Whether the site of Kasiā be that of Kusinārā or Vethadīpa, it should in any case contain one of the stūpas raised over the eight portions of Buddha's relics. If so, it is almost certainly the Rāmābhār Stūpa which, on account of its high antiquity, is most likely to represent the original tower.

It is true that this stūpa of Rāmābhār was opened by a District Officer some years ago, but the excavation does not seem to have been carried down to the centre of the base where the deposit of the relics would have to be sought for.

As the matter now stands it appears to be highly desirable that, *1st*, the excavations of the Māthā Kuar kā Kot should be completed; *2nd*, that the stūpa on that site should be examined; *3rd*, that the Rāmābhār stūpa should be explored, and, *4th*, that some trial excavations should be made so as to ascertain the nature and extent of the buildings grouped round that monument. To carry out these proposals Dr. Vogel thinks that a three month's excavation at a cost of three thousand rupees will be necessary. If the Local Government approves, the next cold weather will be devoted to this work.

LIST OF FINDS.*

Four cases carved bricks.

Three cases pottery.

One gold coin of Candragupta II.

Seal dies.

Fragments of inscribed statuette of Buddha.

A few metal vessels and implements etc.

Numerous clay lamps.

Grinding stones.

Numerous clay seals.

Terra-cotta drain pipes.

Beads and spindle whorls.

Some two hundred clay balls.

Several models and tools for making pottery.

Two skulls and bones of men.

Several clay models of stūpas.

Some terra-cotta figurines.

*The finds, except the seals, coins, dies and inscribed pieces have been, for want of room, stored in the cellars of the Lucknow Museum.

Statement of expenditure incurred on excavations.

Number.	Sub-head.				Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Acquisition of land	...	...	...	500	0	0	108	14	8
2	Cleaning of debris	...	...	...	800	0	0	800	0	0
3	Labour	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	2,375	14	1
4	Transport of finds	...	...	...	100	0	0	94	3	0
5	Contingencies and rewards	...	...	...	100	0	0	121	0	3
6	Compensation to Pujārī	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0
	TOTAL	...	...	...	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0

Estimate for proposed excavations near Kasiā to be carried on in the winter season of 1907-8.

Number.	Sub-head.				TOTAL.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Labour	...	...	...	2,880	0	0	
2	Transport of finds	...	...	...	100	0	0	
3	Contingencies and rewards	...	...	...	20	0	0	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

The year under review has not been very successful in epigraphical discoveries of great moment except one noticed above. It has, as pointed out before, brought to light twenty-nine inscriptions. The earliest of these belong to the 7th Century, but, being much worn away, does not yield any historical data. The two grants of Bijai Pāl of Basōhli, written in Nāgarī and Dogrī scripts, possess some historical interest. Of the remaining ones those which belong to the reign of Sangrāma-varman (15th Century) are the earliest.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

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LAHORE MUSEUM.

LAMAISTIC OBJECTS FROM LADAKH.

1. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 10"). The main figure is Devī (Tibetan Lha-mo), black coloured and four-armed, surrounded by a halo of flames. She wears a crown of skulls and wields the trident in one of her right hands. She is figured riding on a mule, upon a saddle of her own son's skin flayed by herself. The witch Makara-vaktrā (crocodile-face) holds the bridle formed by a snake. Along the four sides of the painting there are rows of various demons, partly riding on animals. "This great she-devil", Dr. Waddell remarks, "like her prototype the goddess Durgā of Brahmanism is, perhaps, the most malignant and powerful of all the demons and most dreaded. She is credited with letting loose the demons of disease, and her name is scarcely ever mentioned, and only then with bated breath, and under the title of "The great queen-Mahārāṇī" (*Lamaism*, p. 364 cf. p. 334).

2. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 10"). In the centre the white Tārā (Tibetan, sGrol-ma dkar-mo, or sGrol-dkar) the most popular goddess of later Buddhism. She is seated cross-legged on a conventional lotus-seat and holds in each hand the stalk of a blue lotus flower, the right hand being stretched out opened in the gift-bestowing attitude. "She has seven eyes, the eye of fore-knowledge in the forehead in addition to the ordinary facial pair and also one in each palm and on each sole. Hence she is called 'The seven-eyed white Tārā.' She is believed by the Mongols to be incarnate in the White Czar" (Waddell, *Lamaism* p. 359). In the upper corners are the figures of a Buddha to the right and of a grand Lāmā to the left.

3. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2'). The main figure presumably represents Vajrapāṇi with the Garuḍa wings. He is standing on a corps in the usual position of the angry deities. His colour is black, that of his Śakti red. Of the three figures below, that in the right corner is perhaps the white Brahmā (Tibetan Tshans-pa dkar-po). He is riding on a horse and holds a flag over his head. In the left corner is a figure riding on a black lion and wielding a thunderbolt-staff. The peculiar red hat would indicate that it is one of the five "Protectors of the Law" (Sanskrit Dharmapāla). In the middle is a Buddha figure seated in the usual posture. Over the central figure we notice a row of six miniature figures, apparently Grand Lamas.

4. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 10"). In the centre the celestial Buddha Amitābha, "the Buddha of boundless light," is seated in the attitude of meditation on a red lotus flower. His colour is red, his hands resting in the lap hold a golden vessel. In the upper left corner we have Śākyamuni Buddha in the traditional pose of the Enlightenment. He is considered as the earthly reflex of Amitābha. The goddess at his side is probably the personification of Transcendental Wisdom (Sanskrit Prajñā-pāramitā). She is gold coloured, holds in her right hand the sword of wisdom and in her left a red lotus flower (Foucher-*Iconographic Buddhique*,

Paris 1900 p. 152 F.) of the two figures beneath, that to the left represents *Vaiśravaṇa*, the God of wealth. Gold-coloured, holding a lemon in his right and a pearl-vomiting-mongoose in his left hand. The remaining two figures are apparently Saints of the Lamaistic Church.

5. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 3' 2"). The central figure, which is silver-coloured, holds in his right hand a thunderbolt or *vajra* (Tibetan *rdorje*) and in the right hand a bell. Over it is a Buddha between two Lamaistic saints, the one to the right being Padma-sambhava, who introduced Buddhism into Tibet. At the sides of the main figure, are a Buddha and a Bodhisattva (?). Beneath are three deities; the one in the middle is *Vaiśravaṇa*, the god of wealth, with his mongoose. The other two are apparently forms of the goddess *Tārā* or of *Mārīcī*.

6. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 3"). A canonized Grand Lama is shown seated on a throne supported by two white lions. He wears the garb of a Lama and holds a *vajra* (*rdorje*) and a bell. In front of him a small table with cult objects is placed. On each side a Friar is standing, one carrying a vessel, the other a manuscript book tied in the usual way between two wooden tablets. In the clouds there are two figures, one of which is a Buddhist saint, the other apparently an ascetic. The latter is naked, has his hair tied up with a garland of skulls and holds a vessel made of a skull in his left hand.

7. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 2' 9"). The main figure is a Buddha presumably Śākyamuni, judging from the position of the right hand which indicates his calling the earth to witness at the moment of his enlightenment. On each side is an attendant Bodhisattva seated cross-legged, one holding an umbrella and the other a flower on which a book is placed. The two figures above represent a Saint of the Lamaistic church and a dark coloured Buddha. Beneath are four deities of the angry type. The two in the middle, encircled by flames, are the ex-headed Yama, blue-coloured, wearing a diadem of skulls and a garland of human heads, and holding in his hands a skeleton-staff and a strangling string, and his sister Yami, represented as a black red-haired witch, wielding a trident and presenting to her companion a flaming skull-cup. Both are standing on a buffalo, which tramples on a prostrate human body. On each side is a demon of no less frightful an appearance.

8. Picture on paper mounted on cloth (ht. 3' 4"). The Buddha figured here, probably, represents Śākyamuni in the attitude of calling the Earth to witness at the moment of his enlightenment. The objects placed in front of his lotus-seat are the eight jewels presented to the Buddha as an offering. From the lake beneath rises a lotus-flower, in which a miniature figure is seated in the attitude of adoration. On each side is a goddess. The white-coloured one to the right is the seven-eyed-*Tārā* (Tibetan *sGrol-ma*) holding a blue lotus-flower in her left hand.

9. Brass statuette (ht. 6½") of the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara (Tibetan *sPyan-ras-gzigs*) seated cross-legged on a lotus-seat. Of the four arms, two are folded before the breast in the attitude of adoration (*namaskāra*); the second left hand holds a lotus-

flower, the second right hand must have held a rosary, which is lost. This is the form of Avalokiteśvara in which the Dalai Lama is thought to be reincarnated.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

(Nos. 1-16 are stone sculptures discovered in the Allahabad Fort in December 1905, No 17 was presented by Mrs. Reinier.)

1. Door-jamb (height 4'-5", width 10½") ornamented with three vertical borders of floral and foliated design. The lower portion consists of a sunk panel which contains a figure of Śiva (?) standing under an ogee arch. He wears a skull diadem and holds a bowl in his left hand. A smaller attending figure (Nāga?) clasps his right arm.

2. Fragment (height 2'-7½", width 7") of door-jamb with sunk panel which contains a male figure standing under an ogee arch and holding a flower in his right hand, whereas his left hand rests on his hip.

3. Building stone (height 6½", width 2'-2½") with dentals and fragmentary Sanskrit inscription of the 9th Century. It seems to contain the name of Rāja (?) Hari-varman, the son of (Dha) sa'ta.

4. Image (height 1'-9", width 1'-1½") of Sūrya standing with full blown flower in each hand. A *chauri*-bearer and horse-headed attendant stand on each side. Between his feet stands a female figure and at the sides of his head we notice two flying figures.

5. Fragment (height 9½", width 8½") of a carved stone with a defaced male figure standing.

6. Fragment (height 11", width 4½") of carved stone with the head of a figure wearing a partly defaced tiara.

7. *Amalaka* stone (circumference 3').

8. " " " 2'-10½"

9. *Argha* (height 5", width 1'-3½") of *linga*.

10. Fragment (height 1'-4", width 9") of a carved stone with bust of female figure leaning against pillar.

11. Stone (height 1', width 1'-4"), perhaps capital, with four-armed figure of Śiva, seated cross-legged in meditation. Two hands are placed in the lap, the two others hold a trident and a snake. Pilasters on both sides. The back is carved with scroll work.

12. Stone (height 1'-1", width 1'-4"), perhaps capital, with four-armed figure of Śiva (?) seated cross-legged in meditation. Two hands are placed in the lap, the two others are broken. On both sides defaced capitals. The back is carved with scroll-work.

13. Fragment (height 8', width 5") of carved stone with standing female figure the legs of which are missing.

14. Pinnacle (height 1', circumference 1'-3") of conical shape with square tenon.
 15. *Argha* (height 1½", width 6½") of *linga*.
 16. Pinnacle (height 4", circumference 11") with broken tenon.
 17. Image (height 1'-7½" width 1') of Viṣṇu standing and four-armed. The attributes are broken, except the mace in the upper right hand. The figure is accompanied by a male and a female *chauri* bearer, two other figures are shown kneeling at its feet. On the stone back-ground are representations of the ten incarnations (*avatāras*) of Viṣṇu, five on each side of the main figure.
 18. An inscribed stone from Gihora near Raipura, Tahsil Karwi, district Bāndā.
 19. A votive clay table from Khalatse near Leh (Ladākh) presented by the Rev. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission.
 20. Two terra-cotta fragments from an ancient mound near Bareli, (through Mr. F. Swynnerton).
- For the Kasiā finds deposited in this museum see *ante*. p. 22).
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**LIST OF MONUMENTS DECLARED PROTECTED BY THE UNITED PROVINCES
GOVERNMENT IN THE YEAR 1906-07.**

1. Site of Hindú Temple at Saton 4 miles from Bahrapur, Fatehpur district.
2. Mounds known as Kankāli Tilā, Jail mound and Chaubārā mound at Mathurā ;
and Pāli Kherā 3½ miles from Mathurā on Bharatpur road.
3. Site of the Stūpa and monastery of the Śākyas at Piprāhvā Birdpur Estate,
Basti district.
4. Site of Pipri Mahāpati, Birdpur Estate, Basti distt.
5. Site of Śahet Mahet in the Gondā and Bahraich distts.
6. Site of Sārṇāth including the Dhamekh stūpa, stūpa of Jagat Singh, the
monastery of Major Kittoe and all the monuments excavated by Mr. Oertel in 1904-05
in Mauza Baripur, Khajuhi, Ganj and Charhupur, district Benares.

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archaeological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

1.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.
Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.
Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street,
Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

1.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA—*concl'd.*

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands, India. The Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Auvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
" " Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
La Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'extrême Orient, Hanoi.
Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

* Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College, „

School of Art, „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

University „ „

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University „ Allahabad.

Public Library, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.

Punjab Public Library, Lahora.

Museum Library, Lahore.

University Library, Lahore.

II.—INDIA—*concl'd.*

Government College Library, Lahore.
Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1908.

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PART I.

1.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. A prolonged illness compelled me to take privilege leave for three months from the 4th April. During my absence Touring. my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānand was placed in charge of the office. After my return to duty on the 4th July I stayed at Simla till the 22nd October. In the course of the touring season I visited the following places :—Kasūr (1 day), and Delhī (16 days) in the Panjāb ; and Allāhābād (6 days), Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts (4 days), Mathurā (28 days), Lucknow (16 days), Balrāmpur (1 day) and Sahét-Mahét (59 days) in the United Provinces. I was a week at Peshāwar on casual leave and spent the remaining 26 days at Head-quarters.

My Assistant visited Sunét (Ludhiāna District), Kapālmochan (Ambāla District), Bohar (Rohtak District) and Delhī in the Panjāb, and in the United Provinces Mathurā, Rāi Bareli and Kosam (Allahābād District).

2. The only special works of preservation undertaken in the Panjāb were those on some monuments in the Kāngra District which had been damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. The most important work is that on the Baijuāth temple at Baijuāth which, by the end of the official year, was reported to be well in hand, whilst that on the smaller temple of Sidhuāth at the same place was nearing completion. The restoration of the Ambikeshwar temple at Harīpur was completed at a cost of Rs. 504.

In the course of a three days' tour in the Fatehpur and Cawnpur Districts I inspected several brick temples including that of Bhitargāon. A report on my tour has been printed at the Government Press. While staying at Mathurā, I had an opportunity to visit Brindāban and the ancient temples found at that place. My notes on the Brindāban temples have been printed and circulated. The preservation of sculptures and minor antiquities will be treated in the section dealing with museums. A statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of Buddhist and Hindu monuments will be found on p. 7 of the present report. It will be seen that a sum of Rs. 12,638-3-1 was spent in the United Provinces and a sum

of Rs. 2,089-3-1 in the Panjāb. The former amount includes Rs. 9,947 for the construction of a museum at Sārṇāth intended to contain all sculptures and other antiquities found on this important Buddhist site. The total sum originally sanctioned for this work is Rs. 35,000. The Executive Engineer, Benares Division, reports that the edifice has been done up to the plinth level. Among other important works carried out in the United Provinces, I may mention those for the protection of the Kālsī Aśoka rock inscription and for the preservation of the Dhamek *stūpa* at Sārṇāth.

3. In view of the prevailing famine, I received instructions from the Government of the United Provinces to carry on excavations on the ancient site of Sahét-Mahét (Gonda and Bahraich Districts) instead of continuing my explorations at Kasiā (Gorakhpur District). The months of February and March were devoted to that work which, besides giving employment to more than 1500 men, resulted in the discovery of several inscriptions, sculptures of stone and terra-cotta and other antiquities. Among the finds is a copper-plate which establishes the identity of Sahét-Mahét with Śrāvastī. A special note on my explorations will be found in the second part of this report. The excavations carried on by Mr. Marshall at Sārṇāth near Benares, I may also mention here as pertaining to my circle, though I was not personally associated with them. On a visit to Kosam, an ancient site in the Allahābād District which Cunningham has identified with Kauśāmbi, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda obtained an interesting collection of terra-cottas and coins which will be made over to the Lucknow Museum. From the site of Sunét, Ludhiāna District Panjāb, he acquired a number of inscribed clay sealings and coins. Subsequently more antiquities from the same site were sent to my office by Mr. P. J. Fagan, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiāna District. Detailed lists will be found in the second part of this report.

4. Important epigraphical discoveries have been made in the United Provinces. Besides the inscriptions found in the excavation at Sahét-Mahét and Sārṇāth, I must record the acquisition of several inscribed sculptures of great interest at Mathurā (Muttra). One well-preserved inscription incised on a colossal Nāga image is dated in the year 40 and in the reign of Haviṣhka. The discovery of two more copper-plate inscriptions was reported to my office. One found at Machhlishahr in the Jaunpur District, records a grant of land by Hariśchandra of Kanauj and the other discovered at Chandrāvati, Benares District is a title-deed of Chandradeva of Kanauj. For detailed information see the second part of this report. In the Panjāb no epigraphical discoveries have come to

my notice except a few in Chamba State which proves an inexhaustible mine of inscriptions. I am indebted to His Highness the Rājā of Chamba for a set of excellent estampages of the newly discovered inscriptions.

5. The year under review has been one of marked progress with regard to museums. The Delhi Municipal Museum, Museums, Panjāb, notorious for its neglected state, has been abolished, and a new museum established in the Naubat Khāna in the Fort. It is meant to contain exclusively objects of interest for local history, especially during the Mughal period. All such objects preserved in the old museum have been removed to the Naubat Khāna and several have been added since, including the Pālam well inscription presented by the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak. All antiquities, not relating to Delhi, have been made over to the Lahore Museum. They include a collection of forty-five Gandhāra sculptures. One of these is the female figure found by Bhagwanlāl Indraji near the Saptarshi Tīlā at Mathurā (Muttra). The second part of this report contains a list of these and other antiquities acquired for the Lahore Museum. Finally I may record under this section that His Highness the Rājā of Chamba intends shortly to found a museum for the preservation of inscriptions and other antiquities belonging to the State.

6. As regards the archæological section of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, we are still faced with the same difficulties—
Provincial Museum, Lucknow. want of space and light—to which I have previously called attention (See my Annual Progress Reports for 1903-04 p. 33 ; 1904-05 p. 3 and 8 ; 1905-06 p. 3 and 1906-07 p. 3 and 5). Until these defects are removed, it will be impossible to make any material progress. The simplest and most satisfactory solution, in my opinion, will be to leave the Arts and Natural History sections in the present building and to provide a separate building for the archæological section which then could be placed in charge of an expert. The archæological collections, now housed in the ground-floor of the museum building, are practically lost to students, not to speak of recent acquisitions stored away in the *tahkhāna*. Hardly any of the sculptures have been photographed and many cannot even be properly examined on the spot. It is gratifying to record at the end of this section that the Managing Committee have resolved to entrust the cataloguing of the archæological section to Babu Rakhal Dās Banerji who, by his publications, has shown himself to be a thorough student of Indian antiquities, especially of the Indo-Scythian period to which the bulk of the sculptures in the Museum belong. A catalogue will go far to render the collection serviceable for educational purposes.

7. In the course of the year I have paid special attention to the Mathurā Museum. Mathurā Museum founded by Mr. Growse as a depository of local art. A collection of Mathurā sculptures which were lying in the Public Library at Allahābād have, with the sanction of the Local Government, been returned to Mathurā and placed in the Municipal Museum. Besides, we succeeded in recovering for the Museum a number of valuable sculptures and inscriptions, including the Parkham image the inscribed Buddha of Anyor, the Mora well inscription (unfortunately much mutilated since its discovery by Cunningham), the *stūpa* drum of Dhruv Tīlā, the inscribed tablet of homage of the Holī Gate and several other pieces of unique interest. Here I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna of Mathurā in the acquisition of these antiquities. The Paṇḍit obtained, moreover, several important sculptures which had not yet been noticed by archæologists. I sincerely hope that the great service he has rendered to antiquarian research will meet with due acknowledgment. In the course of a few months the number of sculptures has risen from 350 to 576 of which 57 bear inscriptions. I have much pleasure in recording here that Lieut.-Col. W. Vost, I.M.S., has consented to act as Honorary Curator of the Mathurā Museum and that Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna will continue his labours in the capacity of Honorary Assistant Curator. The Municipal Board have appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Paṇḍit Keshab Deo, Bābu Rām Nāth and Dr. Brij Lāl for the management of the Museum and have resolved to spend Rs. 700 on improvements proposed by me for the better exhibition of the sculptures.

8. My illness during the first quarter of the year has delayed several Publications. Publications. applies in the first place to my volume on the inscriptions of Chambā State. This work is almost ready for the press, but a few epigraphs, some of which have recently been discovered, are still to be added. I am confident that a three months' stay in Chambā will enable me to finish the work. The 115 coloured drawings relating to the tile mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been completed in the course of the year and are now ready for publication. I wish to add to them an elevation of the Fort wall showing the position of each panel. Proposals will shortly be made to the Government regarding the best way of publishing these drawings which will form an interesting contribution to the study of Indo-Mughal art. A prolonged stay at Mathurā has enabled me to complete the catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum, but the recent acquisitions made by Paṇḍit Radha Krishna are still to be entered.

In co-operation with Mr. R. Froude Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, and his Assistant, Maulvi Muhammad Shu'aib, I have undertaken to write a catalogue of the new museum in the Delhi Fort. We hope to bring out this publication before the beginning of next touring season.

9. No change has taken place in the personnel of my staff during the year under review. My Assistant, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda, was placed in charge of my current duties for the period of my absence on leave. He was granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st November 1907 till the 31st January 1908. During the remainder of the year he was deputed to inspect and report on several ancient sites and monuments, and discharged his duties with his usual diligence. The appointment of my clerk Bābu Munshī Rām was made permanent from the 1st November 1907. An increase of pay was sanctioned for my Head-draftsman and Photographer fixing a rate of Rs. 50 to 80 for each of them, and the monthly expenditure for servants was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. My two draftsmen prepared 47 drawings in the course of the year, including 14 relating to Sahét-Mahét. My photographer took 86 photographs of which 27 represent sculptures in the Mathurā Museum and 34 relate to Sahét-Mahét. He prepared, moreover, most of the estampages of the 98 inscriptions copied in 1907-08, a full list of which will be found on page 10—23 of the present report.

10. I intend to devote the first quarter of the current year to the completion of my epigraphical work in Chambā State. The second quarter will be spent at Simla in writing a detailed report on the Sahét-Mahét excavations and in completing the catalogues for the Delhi and Mathurā Museums. During the third quarter I wish to inspect ancient monuments and museums. In case my application for ten months' furlough combined with $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' privilege leave is granted, I shall be away during the fourth quarter of the season. I do not know what arrangements will be made during my absence, but wish to make the following suggestions regarding the work to be done : If expert supervision can be obtained, it will be advisable to resume excavation at Sahét-Mahét. In the course of last year's explorations a great deal of preliminary work has been done, such as the clearing of spoiled earth, left on the site by previous explorers. The local labourers have become trained to the work, and it will be possible now to make good progress in clearing a larger area of the site. It will be advisable to restrict operations to Sahét where there exists a better chance of important finds than at Mahét. Notably the two Aśoka pillars described by the Chinese pilgrims are still to be discovered. Another important work to be done in the United Provinces

is a complete survey of the brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts, especially that of Bhitargāon, which I inspected in December 1907. This is a task much more urgent than the excavation of Sahét-Mahét, as the temples in question are rapidly decaying, but it will be of little use, unless carried out under the superintendence of an expert in Indian architecture.

•

Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the year 1907-08.

Locality.	Description of work.	Amount spent.
UNITED PROVINCES.		Rs. A. P.
Kalsi, District Dehra Dūn.	Annual repairs to Ásoka stone	9 8 8
Ditto ...	Construction of an enclosure wall round the Ásoka stone.	144 5 5
Brindāban, District Muttra.	Netting inside the main dome of the Govind Deo temple.	457 0 0
Sārnāth, District Benares.	Executing certain works of conservation of the Buddhist Dhamek <i>stūpa</i> .	1,387 0 0
Ditto ...	Constructing a new museum	9,947 0 0
Chunār District Mirzāpur.	Petty repairs to the Hill Fort	205 0 0
Kasiā, District Gorakhpur.	Repairs of the walls of the Buddhist remains at Māthā-Kuar-kā-Kot.	488 5 0
● TOTAL Rs. ...		12,638 3 1
PANJĀB.		
Baijnāth, District Kāngrā.	Special repairs to the temple of Sidhnāth ...	201 0 0
Ditto ...	Special repairs to the temple of Baijnāth ...	265 0 0
Harīpur, District Kāngrā.	Special repairs to the temple of Ambikeshwar ...	504 0 0
Delhi	Special repairs to Pirthi Rāja's temple, Jain Colonade.	64 4 6
" ...	Scaffolding Nil Chabūtri temple	34 12 0
" ...	Special repairs to Rai Pithorā's temple of Qutb...	82 10 0
" ...	Repairs Ditto Ditto	109 6 1
" ...	Repairs to Jantar Mantar	231 9 3
" ...	Repairs to Ásoka's Monolith	233 9 3
Katās, District Jhelum.	Repairs to Rājā Mān Singh's residence and baoli in Fort.	286 0 0
Ditto ...	Repairs to Salgarah temple	66 0 0
Manikiāla, District Rawaplindi.	Repairs to <i>stūpa</i>	11 0 0
TOTAL Rs. ...		2,089 3 1

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-8.

SUB-HEADS.					Annual expenses.			Budget grant.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>										
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	6,350	0	0	6,280	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>										
Pandit	...	...	...	...	1,800	0	0			
Clerk	...	...	...	...	365	0	0			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	1,249	10	10			
Photographer	...	...	...	...	612	6	8			
Servants	...	...	...	...	350	4	2			
Total Salaries					4,377	5	8	4,560	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>										
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	2,364	14	6	4,000	0	0
Other	„	...	...	...	149	13	10			
<i>Contingencies.</i>										
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Tour charges	...	...	...	...	205	5	6			
Printing of Archæological Report for 1906-07	...			...	187	13	8			
Photography	...	...	...	...	192	7	6			
Postage charges	...	...	...	...	103	0	0			
Hot and Cold Weather charges		...	...	...	65	1	5			
Telegraph charges	...	...	...	...	33	14	0			
Purchase and carriage of Stationery		...	...	...	85	15	0			
„ „ repairs of Furniture		...	...	...	109	14	0			
„ of Books and Maps, etc.		...	...	...	54	6	0			
Purchase of Drawing Instruments		...	...	...	207	2	3			
Purchase and Repairs of Tents	...	...	...	...	333	0	0			
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	39	0	0			
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts, etc.	...			...	15	0	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	129	12	3			
Total contingencies					2,261	11	0	1,900	0	0
GRAND TOTAL					15,503	13	4	17,540	0	0

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
1. Svāim (Himgiri <i>par-gaṇa</i>).	Stone image of Devī (3' 3" by 1' 10") placed in the village temple.	Two lines of 1' 9" and 5½" in length.
2. Mangloa (Loh Tikrī <i>pargana</i>).	Fountain slab (2' by 1') ...	Seven lines of 10", first two incomplete.
3. Siya Dudhār (Loh Tikrī <i>pargana</i>).	Fountain slab (3' 5" by 3' 3") broken in two pieces.	Seven lines ; 11. I-6 of 8½" and I-7 of 4½".
RA'WALPINDI		
4. Rāwalpindī City ...	Stone slab (10" by 9½") found in bazar.	Nine lines 6½" long ; lettering indistinct.
DELHÍ		
5. Delhi Museum (B.1).	Mihrāb of a tomb from the village of Okhlā, demolished about 1880.	Height 10" 6½" ; width 5' 4" ...
6. Do. (B.2).	Mihrāb of an early Pathān mosque or tomb.	Height 3" 4½" ; width 1' 7" ...
7. Do. (B.3).	Stone slab (ht. 1' 9" ; width 3' 10") from the village of Pālam 12 m. S.-W. of Delhi City; recovered at Bohar (Rohtak District) and presented by Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak.	Twenty-two lines, 3' 8½" in length.
8. Do. (B.4).	Stone slab, (ht. 11" ; width 1' 3½").	Seventeen lines of 14¼" in length; central portion completely defaced.
9. Do. (B.5).	Stone slab (ht. 1' 1" ; width 1' 6") from the village of Narāyana 7 miles south-west of Delhi City.	Twenty-one lines of 1' 5¼" in length.
10. Do. (B.6).	Stone slab (ht. 11" width 1' 5") from the village of Sarban, 5 miles south of Dehli City.	Eighteen lines of 15" ; the last line of 3".
11. Do. (C.16).	Circular stone stool (diameter 1' 1½") from Sambhal (Murādābād District U. P.)	Seven lines ...
12. Do. (C.17).	White marble slab (ht. 2' 7" ; width 1' 7"), said to have been found near Nizām-ud-dīn.	Twenty-three lines ...

For estampages of Nos. 1—3 I am indebted to the courtesy of His Highness the Rājā of Chambā,

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.			Remarks.
STATE.				
Corrupt Sanskrit ; acute-angled type of c. A. D. 100.	None	...	...	Records erection of Devī image by Rājānaka Bhogata, the son of Somata of Kishkindha.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Śāradā.	Ditto	...	...	Records erection of fountain slab (<i>Varuṇa-deva</i>).
Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Records erection of fountain slab. (<i>Varuṇa-deva</i>).
DISTRICT.				
Gurmukhī ... • ...	.....			Perhaps a forgery.
MUSEUM.				
Arabic ; Naskh	...	Reign of Altimish	..	Cf. Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 160. <i>Athār-us-ṣanādīd</i> , 1st ed., p. 53.
Ditto	...	A. H. 603, A. D. 1210. Reign of Altimish.		.....
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī. Last 1½ lines vernacular (Bāgī and Śāradā).		Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 3 7, Śrāvaṇa b. ti. 13, Wednesday (26th June 1280 or 13th August 1281). Reign of Balban.		Cf. <i>Athār-us-ṣanādīd</i> Cawnpur 1904, 1st chapter, pp. 73-81 ; Thomas. <i>Chronicles of the Pathān kings of Delhi</i> pp. 136—138 ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> Vol. XLIII (1874), Part I, pp. 104—110.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 4 7, Phālguna s. di. 5, Monday (5th February A. D. 1291). Reign of Jalāl-ud-dīn Fīroz Shāh Khiljī.		Records construction of well.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Bhadra b. di. 3, Thursday (6th August A. D. 1327). Reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq.		Proc. <i>A. S. B.</i> for May 1873, pp. 104—107.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	...	Vikrama-saṁvat 1 3 8 4, Phālguna s. di. 5, Tuesday (16th February 1328). Reign of Muḥammad Tughlaq.		Ibidem pp. 102—104 and <i>Ep. Indica</i> , Vol. I, pp. 93—95.
Arabic, Naskh; the last line which contains the date is in Persian.		A. H. 968 (A. D. 1560) ...		Contains some verses of the 2nd chapter from the Qurān, and a Persian sentence with the date 968 A. H.
Persian ; Nast'aliq	...	A. H. 1002 (A. D. 1593)...		Records the foundation of a family grave by a Maḥmūd Khān.

Inscriptions Nos. 2—3 have been taken to Chambā City to be placed in the proposed State Museum.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
13. Delhi Museum (C.18)	White marble slab (ht. 1' 8½" ; width 8' 9") from Salimgarh Bridge, Delhi Fort.	Four lines ...
14. Ditto (C.19).	Red sandstone slab (ht. 1' 6¼" ; width 9' 1").	Two lines ...
15. Ditto (D.14).	Stone weight ...	.....
16. Ditto (C.27).	White marble tablet (ht. 8¼" ; width 1' ¾") with letters inlaid in black marble. •
17. Ditto (C.28).	White marble basin (ht. 2' 1" ; base 3' by 2') from Mahtāb Bāgh, Delhi Fort.	One line ...
18. Ditto (C.31).	Buff-coloured marble tablet (1' 1" square).	Eight lines ...
UNITED		
19. Mathurā Museum	Colossal statue (ht. 8' 8") from Parkham, 14 miles south of Mathurā.	Two lines 10" long on top of the pedestal outside the feet of the image.
20. Ditto ...	Sandstone slab (ht. 11' 2") from Morā, seven miles west of Mathurā.	Four lines; mostly defaced ...
21. Ditto ...	Tablet of homage (ht. 2' 4") from Holī Gate, Mathurā City.	Six lines, 7¼" to 8½" in length.
22. Ditto ...	Fragment of tablet of homage (ht. 1' 6½") from Kankālī Tīlā.	Two lines, 1' 2" and 5½" in length.
23. Ditto ...	Railing pillar (ht. 2' 7½" from Chaubārā mound.	One line, 8½" long ...
24. Ditto ...	Bodhisattva statuette (ht. 2' 3½") from Katrā, Mathurā City.	Three lines, 1' 3½", 10½" and 7½" respectively long.

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Persian ; Nast'aliq ...	A. H. 1031 (A.D. 1621). Reign of Jahāngīr.	Records construction of Salīm-garh Bridge by Jahāngīr.
Ditto ...	A.H. 1052 (A.D. 1642). Reign of Shāhjahān.	Records construction of Khāss Mahall Sarāi.
Arabic ; Naskh ...	The 47th, 48th and 49th year of the reign of Alamgīr (Aurangzeb).	.....
Armenian ...	A.D. 1781 ...	Legend : " With the aid of God, the house of the Urutnian Joseph Diphanos, in the year of Jesus 1781."
Persian ; Nastālīq ...	A.H. 1222 (A.D. 1807) ...	.....
Sanskrit and Hindī ; Nāgarī.	Vikrama 1877, Śaka 1742 Māgha sūti. 11, Monday (12th February N. S. A. D. 1821).	Records erection of image (or <i>linga</i>) of Śiva by Durgā Bāi the wife of Pūrnā Nand.
PROVINCES.		
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Maurya period).	None.	Cunningham <i>A.S.R.</i> Vol. XX, pp. 39—41 ; plate VI.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kshatrapa period).	Reign (?) of the son of the Great Satrap Rajuvula.	Cunningham <i>A.S.R.</i> Vol. XX, pp. 48—49 ; plate V, 4.
Ditto ? ...	None ...	Bhāgwanlāl Indrajī, <i>Actes du 6 ième Congrès des Orientalistes à Leide</i> . V. A. Smith, <i>Jain Stūpa</i> , Plate CIII.
Ditto ? ...	None ...	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 218, No. 4, with plate ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1878), Pt. I, p. 119, plate XX and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 151, No. 28.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 114, with plate ; 3rd ed.) p. 123 ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219 No. 6, with plate ; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII, Pt. I, 118 plate XVIII, and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> Vol. XXXIII, p. 152, No. 29.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Early Kushana period).	Ditto ...	Records erection of Bodhisattva at the Sakavihāra.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
25. Mathurā Museum	Buddha statuette (ht. 2' 9") from Anyor, near Govardhan.	Two lines, 1' 11" and 1" 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " respectively long.
26. Ditto	Four-fold Tirthankara image (ht. 1' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines along the side of the pedestal.
27. Ditto	Four-fold Tirthankara image (ht. 1' 10") from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in the Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	One line along the four sides of the pedestal.
28. Ditto	Fragment (ht. 5') of Buddha image found in the courtyard of the <i>kachchri</i> .	One line, 10" long
29. Ditto	Colossal Nāga image (ht. 7' 4" incl. tenon) from Chhargāon, 9 miles south of Mathurā.	Six lines, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long...
30. Ditto	Slab from Chhargāon 9 miles south of Mathurā.	A few letters belonging to two lines are preserved; rest defaced.
31. Ditto	Pillar base from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā.	One line, 1' 2" long
32—47. Ditto	Pillar bases from Jamālpur mound.	.....
48. Ditto	Tirthankara (?) image (ht. 1') found in Mathurā Cantonment.	Two lines, 1' 4" long, of which the greater part is destroyed.
49. Ditto	Tirthankara image (ht. 3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") perhaps from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, Mathurā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	Two lines
50. Ditto	Tirthankara image (ht. 2' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") perhaps from Kaṅkāli Tīlā, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, mostly destroyed

IN 1907-08.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (early Ku- shāṇa period).	None ...	Records erection of Buddha image at the Vihāra of Uttara Hārasha, <i>Cf. Cunningham, A.S.R., Vol. XX,</i> p. 49.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 5, the first month of winter, the 12th day.	Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. III, p. 30, No. 2, with plate; Bühler <i>Vienna Oriental Journal</i> , Vol. I, p. 176, No. 5 and Vol. IV, p. 171; and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 36, No. 5.
Ditto ...	The year 5, the fourth month of winter, the 20th day.	Cunningham, A. S. R., Vol. III, p. 31, No. 3, with plate and Boyer <i>J. A. Series IX</i> , Vol. XV, p. 574.
Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 28, the 3rd month of winter, the reign of Hushka (?).	Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 106, with plate; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 217, No. 1, with plate; Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 38f., No. 8.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 40, the 2nd month of winter, the 23rd day in the reign of Huvishka.	Records the erection of Nāga image.
Sanskrit (?) ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 47 ...	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 184, No. 7, with plate; and Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 34, No. 14, with plate.
Ditto ...	None ...	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 182—191, with plates ; Mitra <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XXXIX, Part I. pp. 117—130, with plates.
Sanskrit ; Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 50, the 3rd month of winter, the 2nd day (?). Reign of Huvishka.	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> p. 165 and <i>Ind.</i> <i>Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 217 and 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 16th day. Reign of Vasudeva.	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S., N. S.</i> Vol. V, p. 184 No. 6 ; Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III p. 34, No. 16 ; Bühler <i>V. O. J.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 324 and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 107, No. 21.
Sanskrit (?)—Brāhmī (Ku- shāṇa period).	The year 83, the 2nd month of summer, the 25th day.	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 34, No. 17.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
51. Mathurā Museum...	Tīrthamkara image (ht. 2' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Kankālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	Two lines, 2' 2" long, partly destroyed.
52. Ditto ...	Votive stūpa (ht. 1' 7"), probably from Jamālpur site, preserved in Public Library Allahābād till December 1907.	One line, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long on dome ...
53. Ditto [...]	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 10') from Mātā Math inside Holī Gate.	One line, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long ...
54. Ditto ...	Four-fold Tīrthamkara image (ht. 3' 3") perhaps from Kankālī Tīlā.	One line on one side of base ...
55. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 5") of pedestal.	A few letters divided over four lines.
56. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7") of a Tīrthamkara statuette from Kankālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	One line, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long ...
57. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1' 7" incl. tenon), of standing image from Gaṇeśhvar (?), 3 miles north-west of Mathurā.	Two lines, 10" and 1' $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, partly illegible.
58. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1') of seated Buddha (?) image from Nau-gavā, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. west of Mathurā.	Two lines, mostly destroyed ...
59. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of seated figure, found in a well on the site of former village of Jamālpur.	One line, 5" long ...
60. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 6' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Bhūtesar, Mathurā.	Only one numeral, which Cunningham reads 100.
61. Ditto ...	Railing pillar (ht. 3' $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	One line of five aksharas ...
62. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (2' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") from Jamālpur mound.	Three numerals ; 118 ...
63. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ")	One line of three aksharas ...

IN 1907-48—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	The year 90 (?) ...	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 33, No. 19; Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. II, p. 205, No. 22.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Dowson <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S. Vol. V, p. 187, No. 20, with plate; Mitra <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XXXIX (1870) Part I, p. 129, No. 13.
.....
Prākṛit (?)—Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 109, with plate; (3rd ed.) p. 118; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219, No. 8; <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1878), Part I, p. 119, plate XX; Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, p. 383, note 60; and Lüders <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, p. 154, No. 32.
Corrupt Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Sanskrit (?) Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 21f.; Growse <i>Mathurā</i> , p. 120 and <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII (1873), Part I, p. 118, plate XIX.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Samghadevasa</i> .
.....	None ...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. I, p. 241; Dowson <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S. Vol. V, (1871), p. 194, plate XXX.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī. (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Jodasa</i> .

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
64. Mathurā Museum ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 3") ...	One line of 2 <i>aksharas</i> ...
65. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar (ht. 1' 2") found in well on site of former Jamālpur village.	One symbol, apparently the numeral 30.
66. Ditto ...	Railing-pillar, (ht. 2' 9") from Kotā.	Two symbols, apparently the numerals 48 reversed.
67. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara (?) statuette (ht. 1' 7") from Sitalā Ghāṭī or from Manoharpur Muhalla, Mathurā City.	Two lines, 7" long.
68. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 10½) of Jaina pedestal, preserved in Delhi Municipal Museum till October 1907.	Two lines 1' 1" and 1' 4" long; partly illegible.
69. Ditto ...	Pedestal (ht. 1' 3½") of standing Buddha (?) image from Jamālpur mound preserved in Public Library, Allahābād, till December 1907.	Four lines, 1' 3" to 1' 5" long ...
70. Ditto ...	Buddha image (ht. 7' 2½") from Jamālpur mound.	Two lines, 1' 4" to 1' 5" long ...
71. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 2' 3") preserved in Public Library, Allahābād till December 1907.	One line 1' long ; mostly illegible.
72. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 7").	One line ; partly illegible ...
73. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 4½").	One line ; mostly illegible ...
74. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 6½") of Tīrthamkara statuette from Kanakālī Tīlā, Mathurā.	A few letters divided over three lines.
75. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara statuette (ht. 1' 2") of white marble.	Three lines, 1' 3½" ; 1' 3¾" and 1' ½" long respectively.
76. Ditto ...	Stone tablet ...	Thirteen lines, of which line 11 in proper right margin and lines 12—13 in top margin.
77. Allahābād Public Library (proposed to be transferred to Lucknow Museum).	Pedestal (ht. 1' 3") of standing image from Bithā, 10 miles S. S. W. of Allahābād.	Two lines, 1' 2" long ; letters partly defaced.

IN 1907-08—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Prākṛit-Brāhmī (Kushāṇa period).	None ...	Legend : <i>Dasa</i> .
.....	None ...	.....
.....	None ...	.....
Sanskrit-Brāhmī (Gupta ? period).	The year 57 (A.D. 376 ?), the 3rd month of winter, the 12th day.	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. XX, p. 36 ; Growse, <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 218 ; and Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, p. 210, No. 38, with plate.
S a n s k r i t (?) Brāhmī (Gupta period).	The year 97 (A.D. 416 ?) the 1st month of the rainy season.	.....
Ditto ...	The Gupta year 135 (A.D. 454—5) the month Pushya, the 20th day.	Dowson, <i>J. R. A. S.</i> , N. S., Vol. V, p. 184, No. 8 ; Cunningham <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 36, plate XVI, No. 22 ; and Fleet <i>C. I. I.</i> Vol. III, pp. 262f., No. 63, plate XXXIX-A.
Ditto ...	.....	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 107, with plate and (3rd ed.) p. 115, with plate facing p. 172.
Sanskrit ; Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1204.	.....
Ditto ...	None ...	.....
Ditto ...	Do. ...	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama ?] saṁvat 1[1]34	Growse, <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd Ed.), p. 110, with plate ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. VI, p. 219.
Corrupt Sanskrit ; Nāgarī	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1896, Māgha ba.ti. 7, Thursday.	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama] saṁvat 1612, Chaitra ba.ti. 10, Sunday. Reign of Sikandar Sur.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century A.D.)	None ...	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III, p. 48, plate. XVIII-A.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
78. Allahābād Public Library (now transferred to Lucknow Museum.	Fragment (ht. 9") of pedestal of standing image from Bithā.	Three lines, 10½", 10¾" and 3½" long; mostly defaced.
79. Allahābād Public Library.	Pedestal (ht. 5") of standing statuette of Nārāyana.	Three lines, about 5" long; some letters broken.
80. Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara image (ht. 1' 5").	Three lines on both sides of cognizance (bull?); lettering indistinct.
81. Lucknow Museum.	Fragment (ht. 3' 1") of parasol post of Mathurā sandstone, probably from Sahét-Mahét.	Several lines; upper portion completely defaced.
82. Ditto ...	Slab (ht. 3' 10"; width 1' 4") from Jamālpur mound, Mathurā.	Eight lines, 1' long, last line 5".
83. Ditto ...	Buddha image from Jamālpur mound.	Three lines, 1st and 2nd 2' and 3rd 1' ¼".
84. Ditto ...	Pillar base, probably from Jamālpur mound.	One line along torus and one on the base; both mostly defaced.
85. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1' 8"; width 1' 9") from Mathurā.	Thirty lines, 1' 9" long; last line in proper right margin. Central portion of inscription is defaced.
86. Ditto ...	Stone slab (ht. 1'; width 1' 9") from Rāipura, Tahsil Karwi, Bāuda District.	Eight irregular lines, 1' 8" long; last line 9½".
87. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 1' 1; width 1' 5½") from Machhlīshahr, Jaunpur District.	Thirty-four lines, 1' 4½" long; last line 7¾".
88. Ditto ...	Copper-plate (ht. 11¾"; width 1' 3½") found on the left bank of the Ganges (nearly at water-level) under the fort of Chandrāvati, Benares District.	Twenty-three lines, 1' 2¾" to 1' 3" except last line which is 11½" long.
89. Kosam, Allahābād District.	Monolith ...	Six lines 4" to 15½" long ...
90. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fifteen lines 5" to 9" long ...

1.—Bühler's information regarding the find-place of this inscription which was probably furnished by Dr.

IN 1907-08—(continued).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta type (5th Century A. D.)	None	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. III p. 49, plate XVIII-E.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th Century A. D.)	Do.	Legend: Om <i>Sphārakīrttisphuranmūrttir mūrttin Nārāyaṇīm imām śrīmān Nāyapati[r]dh-dhīrās chitrām urvyām ach-īkarat.</i>
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1524 Chaitra sudi 12, Thursday.	.....
Sanskrit-Brahmī (Kushana period).	Both lost	The fragment evidently belonged to the parasol erected at Śrāvastī by Friar Bala together with the Bodhisattva statue now in the Calcutta Museum.
Ditto ...	Lost	Bühler <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII, with plate ; Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.), p. 108 ; plate facing p. 106.
Ditto ...	The year 51, the 1st month of winter, the day. Reign of Huvishka.	Growse <i>Mathurā</i> (2nd ed.) p. 107 and <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 130.
Ditto ...	None ... ..	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1207 Kā[rttika].	.....
Vernacular-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1532 Phālguna sudi 1.	The inscription was discovered in 1905 in ploughing in the old city of Gihora.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1253, Pausa sudi 15, Sunday (17th December 1195 ?). Reign of Hariśchandra of Kanauj.	.....
Ditto ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1148 (A. D. 1090). Reign of Chandradeva of Kanauj.	For the information supplied here, I am indebted to Lala Chhote Lal, District Engineer, Benares.
Sanskrit-Gupta (7th Century).	None	Cunningham, <i>A. S. R.</i> , Vol. I, p. 310.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] samvat 1621, Chaitra badi 5.	Ibidem, pp. 310ff.

Führer is incorrect, as appears from Growse quoted above.

3.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
91. Bharadi Dih near village Karamdāṇḍe, Faizabad District.	Stone <i>linga</i> 2' 9" high ; broken off at bottom.	Eleven lines, 1' 6" long ...
92. Akbarpur Aunchha, Mainpuri District, 16 miles south-west of Mainpurī.	Stone image (ht. 2' 2½") placed in the Rishi shrine north-east of the village.	One line, 1' ¾" long ...
93. Sahét, Bahraich District.	Copper-plate (ht. 1' 2" ; width 1' 6") excavated in Monastery No. 21.	.....
94. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 6½") ...	Two lines ; partly broken ...
95. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 4¾") of Avalokiteśvara.	One line, of which only a few letters are preserved.
96. Ditto ...	Statuette (ht. 1' 10½") of Jambhala, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line on halo ...
97. Ditto ...	Fragment (ht. 1') of statuette of Simhanāda, found in Monastery No. 21.	One line ...
98. Ditto ...	Buddha statuette (ht. 2⅝"), found in Monastery No. 21.	Do. ...

IN 1907-08—(concluded).

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Gupta ... •	The Gupta year 117, Kārttika 10. The reign of Kumāra Gupta.	.....
Sanskrit-nailhead type (7th Century).	[Gupta?] saṃvat 334 (A. D. 653 ?) Mārgasīrasudi 12.	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	[Vikrama] saṃvat 1186 Āshāḍha, pūrṇimā, Monday. Reign of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj.	Records donation to the Buddhist Community of the Great Convent of the Jetavana.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (9th or 10th Century ?)	None ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Do. ...	.....
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (8th or 9th Century A.D.)	Do. ...	Buddhist Creed.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī (11th or 12th Century A.D.)	Do. ...	.....
Tibetan ...	Do. ..	.....

3a.—INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
30. Kasiā (Gorakhpur District).	Fragment of stone slab ...	Four <i>aksharas</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2") ; partly broken.
31. Ditto ...	Base of broken Buddha statuette of red sandstone, inscribed surface $9\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2".	Two lines of 9" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " respectively.
32. Ditto ...	Seal-die (signet) of baked clay; inscribed surface elliptical, $2\frac{3}{8}$ " by $1\frac{7}{8}$ ".	Two lines of $1\frac{3}{8}$ " and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " respectively.

IN 1907-08.—*Supplement.*

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Sanskrit (?), Brāhmī of Kushāṇa period.	None ...	....
Sanskrit ; Gupta of the 5th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Dedication of statuette by the Buddhist monk Bhadanta Suvīra.
Sanskrit ; Gupta of the 4th Century A.D.	Do. ...	Legend : Śrī-Vishnudvīpa-bhikṣu-saṅghasya. Cf. J. R. A. S. 1907, pp. 1049—1053.

4.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1	877	Kasiā (U. P.)	Inscribed clay seal-die	6½" × 8½"
2	878	Algaun (Panjāb)	Ancient site (from east)	"
3	879	Ditto ...	" " (from south-east)	"
4	880	Ditto ...	" " (from south)	"
5	881	Ditto ...	" " (from north-west)	"
6	882	Delhi (Museum)	Armenian inscription	"
7	883	Ditto ...	Elephant bracket	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
8-9	884-85	Allahābād (Public Library) ...	Colossal Buddha statue	10" × 12"
FATEHPUR DISTRICT.				
10	886	Kurāri ...	Temple a, (from east)	6½" × 8½"
11	887	Ditto ...	" b, (from west)	"
12	888	Ditto ...	" d, (from south)	"
13	889	Bahuā ...	Temple (from east)	"
14	890	Tinduli ...	Temple (from north-east)	"
CAWNPUR DISTRICT.				
15	891	Parauli ...	Temple (from south-west)	"
16	892	Bhitargāon ...	Temple (from south-east)	10" × 12"
17	893	Ditto ...	" (from south-west)	"
MATHURA DISTRICT.				
18-19	894-5	Anyor ...	Inscribed Buddha image	6½" × 8½"
20	896	Mathura Museum.	Fragment doorjamb	"
21	897	Ditto ...	" doorlintel	"
22	898	Ditto ...	Coping-stone of railings	"
23	899	Ditto ...	" " " "	"
24-27	900-903	Ditto ...	Stūpa drum from Dhruv Tīlā	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1907-08—(continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
28	904	Mathurā Museum	Miniature <i>stūpa</i> ...	6½" × 8½"
29	905	Ditto ...	Bacchanalean group ...	"
30	906	Ditto ...	" " (reverse) ...	"
31-32	907-8	Ditto ...	Buddha statue (5th Century) ...	"
33	909	Ditto ...	Kuvera (?) figure ...	"
34	910	Ditto ...	Ornamental pillar ...	"
35	911	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette ...	"
36	912	Ditto ...	Fragment railing pillar ...	"
37	913	Ditto ...	" <i>torana</i> architrave ...	"
38	914	Ditto ...	Two railing-pillar fragments ...	"
39	915	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
40	916	Ditto ...	Buddha, visited by Indra ...	"
41	917	Ditto ...	<i>Torana</i> architrave ...	"
42	918	Ditto ...	<i>Torana</i> architrave (reverse)...	"
43	919	Ditto ...	Two fragments railing-pillars ...	"
44	920	Ditto ...	Railing pillar ...	"
45	921	Ditto ...	Tablet of homage Holi Gate...	"
46	922	Ditto ...	Inscribed Buddha of Kaṭra ...	"
47	923	Chhargāon ...	" Nāga statue ...	"
48	924	Ditto ...	" " (back). ...	"
49	925	Lucknow Museum	Inscribed fragment of Śrāvastī parasol post.	"
50	926	Faizābād Museum	Image of Devakī and Kṛishṇa ...	"
51	927	Ditto ...	Votive <i>stūpa</i> ...	"
52	928	Ditto ...	Tīrthamkara image ...	"
53	929	Mahēt ...	Naushahra Gate, from north ...	12" × 10"
54	930	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kutī, from south-west ...	"
55	931	Ditto ...	Naushahra Gate, from north-west ...	6½" × 8½"
56	932	Ditto ...	" " " " ...	"
57	933	Ditto ...	" " " east ...	"

4.—Photographs taken in 1907-08—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
58	934	Mahét ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, from north-east ...	6½" × 8½"
59	935	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, from south-east ...	"
60	936	Ditto ...	Pakkī Kuṭī, drains (?) ...	"
61	937	Ditto ...	Stūpa, from south ...	"
62	938	Ditto ...	Stūpa, from north-east ...	"
63	939	Ditto ...	Six pots from drains (?) ...	"
64	940	Ditto ...	Sūraj Kuṇḍ, from south ...	"
65	941	Ditto ...	Sobhnāth, from north-west ...	"
66	942	Ditto ...	" from east ...	"
67	943	Ditto ...	" from north-east ...	"
68	944	Ditto ...	" Jain image ...	"
69	945	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
70	946	Ditto ...	" „ sculptures ...	"
71	947	Ditto ...	" " " ...	"
72	948	Ditto ...	Kachchī Kuṭī, terra-cottas ...	"
73	949	Ditto ...	Tamarind Gate, from west ...	"
74	950	Ditto ...	Nidhi Gate, from south ...	"
75	951	Ditto ...	Broad street ...	"
76	952	Sahét ...	Monastery (No. 21), from south ...	10" × 12"
77	953	Ditto ...	" " Chapel... ...	6½" × 8½"
78	954	Ditto ...	Group of Stūpas, from east ...	"
89	955	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 12, from north-east ...	"
80	956	Ditto ...	Stūpa No. 5, from south-east ...	"
81	957	Ditto ...	Shrine No. 1, from north-west ...	"
82	958	Ditto ...	" No. 2, from south-west ...	"
83	959	Ditto ...	" " earthen vessel ...	"
84	960	Ditto ...	Image of Jambhala ...	"
85	961	Ditto ...	Buddhist sculptures ...	"
86	962	Ditto ...	Orā Jhār, from south ...	"

5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1907-08.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale.
		PANJAB.		
1	194	Lahore Fort ...	Cherub	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	195	"	" holding a rosary	"
3	196	"	Man sitting with hands extended; creepers on each side.	"
4	197	"	Fairy holding a round object ...	"
5	198	"	Man sitting with a flask in the left and a cup in the right hand.	"
6	199	"	Two Indian cranes	"
7	200	"	Lion couchant	"
8	201	"	Fairy with a bud (?) in the right and a flower in the left hand.	"
9	202	"	Cherub	"
10	203	"	Man seated with his right forefinger raised	"
11	204	"	Running horse	$\frac{2}{3}$
12	205	"	Man sitting between two creepers ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
13	206	"	Flying heron	$\frac{2}{3}$
14	207	"	Panther persuing a goat (?) ...	"
15	208	"	Running elephant	$\frac{1}{2}$
16	209	"	Running goat	"
17	210	"	Bird	"
18	211	"	White duck	"
19	212	"	Man sitting with his left hand placed on the handle of his dagger.	"
20	213	"	Man seated with raised left hand ...	"
21	214	"	" " " ...	"
22	215	"	Man sitting and smoking	"
23	216	"	Man seated with dagger tied to the waist...	"
24	217	"	Man preparing poppy-drug ...	"
25	218	"	Writer mending his pen	"

5.—List of Drawings prepared in 1907-08—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Descriptions.	Scale
26	219	Lahore Fort ...	Man with a drum ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
27	220	" ...	Tiger persuing a goat (?) ...	"
28	221	" ...	Man seated with raised left hand ...	"
29	222	" ...	Arch with floral ornamentation ...	$\frac{1}{3}$
30	223	Chambā State ...	Front elevation of Triloknāth temple.	
31	224	Delhi ...	Enlarged Plan of Delhi City and Fort.	
32	225	" ...	Plan of Delhi Fort.	
33	226	" ...	" "	
UNITED PROVINCES.				
34	227	Sahét-Mahét ...	Enlarged Plan of Sahét-Mahét from an Old Plan.	$\frac{1}{6000}$
35	228	" ...	Survey Map of Sahét-Mahét ...	$\frac{1}{2400}$
36	229	Mahét ...	Ground Plan and front elevation of northern Gate.	$\frac{1}{300}$
37	230	" ...	Ground plan of Kachchī Kuṭī ...	$\frac{1}{100}$
38	231	" ...	Northern elevation and two sections of Kachchī Kuṭī.	$\frac{1}{100}$
39	232	" ...	Details ditto ditto ...	$\frac{1}{12}$
40	233	" ...	Ground plan of Pakkī Kuṭī ...	$\frac{1}{80}$
41	234	" ...	Two sections of Pakkī Kuṭī ...	"
42	235	" ...	Ground plan and section of stūpa ...	"
43	236	" ...	Ground plan; sections and details of Sobhnāth temple.	$\frac{1}{120}$
44	237	Sahét ...	Plan, elevation and section of building No. 1 ..	$\frac{1}{48}$
45	238	" ...	" " No. 2 ...	$\frac{1}{60}$
46	239	" ...	" " No. 5 ...	$\frac{1}{72}$
47	240	Sahét ...	" " No. 12...	$\frac{1}{60}$
48	241	" ...	" " No. 21...	$\frac{1}{96}$
49	242	" ...	General plan of Sahét ...	$\frac{1}{400}$

PART II.

6.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

In the beginning of December I spent three days in inspecting the ancient brick temples of the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts. As my report on the preservation of these buildings is in the press, it will suffice here briefly to note the main points.

Cunningham has remarked that in the Plains of India ornamental brickwork was once extensively used both in Brāhmanical and Buddhist monuments. Yet the subject has received hardly any attention in works dealing with Indian architecture. Even in Fergusson's standard work it has remained unnoticed.

This is no doubt largely due to the paucity of ancient brick buildings, their material being not only more fragile than stone but also more liable to be used in later structures. Large carved bricks of an early type have turned up on nearly every ancient site of Northern India, but the monuments in which we find them used are few in number and exhibit an advanced state of decay.

The only edifice built of ornamental bricks, which still retains its original shape, is the temple of Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District. Cunningham in describing it has noted the main points of interest: the pre-Muhammadan arch and vault and the ornamentation of carved bricks and terra-cotta sculpture. He is of opinion that it cannot be later than the 7th or 8th Century, and probably is even older. There is reason to assume that it is indeed considerably older and goes back to the Gupta if not to the Kushana period. It should be observed that the carved brickwork, consisting of ornamental pilasters, alternating with terra-cotta panels and surmounted by a cornice, is very similar in style to that found in the early plinth of the Nirvāṇa temple at Kasiā which must belong to the Kushana or early Gupta period.

On my visit to Bhītargāon I found that since the days of Cunningham almost the entire porch of the temple had collapsed. A few years ago the Public Works Department carried out some repairs which consisted in covering the body of the building with a thick layer of plaster neatly finished off at the corners. It is hardly necessary to say that these repairs have wholly

spoiled the picturesque aspect of the temple, without adding in any degree to its stability. I have recommended that the modern plaster be carefully removed and the surface, wherever it is delapidated, be mended with the old bricks lying round the old building. It is essential that these repairs should be carried out under proper supervision and not left to a subordinate. The temple of Bhītargāon, as a unique specimen of early brick architecture, deserves to be completely surveyed; accurate drawings are required, and detailed photographs of its terra-cotta decoration.

The other brick temples in the Cawnpur and Fatehpur Districts differ in style from the Bhītargāon temple and must belong to a much later date. Mr. Growse, who restored some of the Fatehpur temples, assigns them to the Tenth Century. This estimate may be approximately correct. Unfortunately there is no epigraphical evidence except a short inscription on the lintel of a ruined temple which was discovered in 1906 by Mr. A. C. Walker, I. C. S., at Saton near Bahrāmpur. It reads: *Om Jayādityaputtra-Durgādityasya kīrttiḥ*. "The glorious work of Durgāditya, the son of Jayāditya." Judging from the character, it may belong to the 8th Century.

The Sāton temple had a porch of carved stone. Such a porch occurs also in the temples of Bahuā in the Fatehpur District. In nearly every other instance the façade has either collapsed or been rebuilt, so that it is impossible to decide whether the temple had a stone porch originally.

The temples consist invariably of a single cella covered by a double dome and surmounted by a spire of the usual shape. The outer surface is profusely decorated with carved brickwork divided into equal faces by vertical grooves. The carved bricks used in these temples are very different from those found in the earlier monuments such as the temple of Bhītargāon. They are much smaller in size, flat-shaped and carved on one edge with scrollwork, the bricks being joined so as to form a continuous pattern. The entire surface of the edifice is thus decorated, producing a pleasing effect of light and shade. In the older buildings, on the contrary, the carved bricks are only used for ornamental pilasters, string-courses and cornices, the rest of the surface consisting of plain masonry. Here the carved portion of the brickwork usually projects from the face of the wall, whereas in the later temples the carved bricks form a flat or slightly curved surface.

The following are the temples visited in the course of my tour:—

CAWNPUR DISTRICT.

Temple of Parauli, 2 miles north of Bhītargāon, briefly noted by Cunningham (Arch. Survey Report, Vol. XI, pp. 46f.). Its plan must

originally have been a sixteen-sided polygon externally with three sides cut off straight so as to form the façade which is orientated west. The north-western half of the building has collapsed. The preserved portion shows six faces decorated with carved brickwork. The cella is circular in shape. It is called Mahādeo Bābā and contains a stone *liṅga*.

The temples at Rar and Simbhua, five *kos* to the south and three *kos* to the west of Bhitargāon respectively I have not visited. They are mentioned by Cunningham (op. cit., p. 47).

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

Temple at Tindulī, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Bindkī-Tahsīl, is mentioned by Growse (Suppl. Fatehpur Gaz., p. 11). The square cella is covered over with a ceiling of overlapping stone slabs resting on four pilasters and architraves of the same material. The temple faces north. The plan is circular outside, but the plinth and lower mouldings have been restored by Mr. Growse. The porch is a later addition. About 1880 the temple was repaired by Mr. Growse from a grant sanctioned by the Local Government.

Temple at Bahuā, 13 miles from Fatehpur, on the road to Banda was likewise restored by Growse. It face seast. The ground-plan is square with recessed corners. The cella measures 6' 9" by 6' 5" and the stone porch 5' by 2' 6". The latter was rebuilt by Mr. Growse. The temple is in a fair state of preservation.

Four partly ruined temples at Kurārī, some 2 miles north of Bahuā. The best preserved temple is known as Deorā Bābā. It faces north-east and contains a cella, 5' 2" square, covered over by a double Hindū dome. The ground-plan is similar to that of the Parauli temple. The remaining three temples are in an advanced state of decay.

Temple at Thithaura, some 6 miles north of Bahuā is the best specimen of its kind. It faces east and is almost square in plan. The cella is 5' 1" square and contains a broken image, apparently of Vishṇu. The porch appears to be a later addition. I was told that there exists a second temple at Thithaura, but I have not seen it.

7.—EXPLORATION.

—o—

I spent the months of February and March in excavation on the ancient site of Sahét-Mahét, Bahraich and Gonda Districts. As a preliminary report has been submitted to Government, a short notice will here suffice. I had, to start with, a grant of Rs. 3,000 originally sanctioned for continuing excavations at Kasiā. As this sum proved insufficient, it was decided to turn the work into a civil work and finance it from Famine Relief Funds. In addition to the Rs. 3,000 already sanctioned, Rs. 7,400 were spent in this manner, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,400. Moreover a sum of Rs. 1,200 was granted for the preservation of the buildings excavated.

In the course of the work, a complete survey was made of the site on a scale of 200' in the inch by Mr. A. T. Wilson and a separate survey of Sahét on a scale of 20' in the inch. In the actual excavations I had the assistance of Pandit Dayā Rām Sāhni, whose services Mr. Marshall had placed at my disposal. Bābū Munnā Lāl, deputed by Mr. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Lucknow, assisted in supervising the workmen and was left by me in charge of the repairs mentioned above. I started the work on the 2nd February with 600 men, which number was gradually raised to 1,600. Among these 1,600 men only 325 were diggers, whereas 1,000 were employed in carrying earth and 230 in clearing the jungle, which completely covered the site.

On the main site, known as Mahét, which covers an area of 40,743 acres and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in circuit, I completed the excavation of the two principal monuments—the Kachchī Kuṭī and the Pakkī Kuṭī. The former is a Brahmanical temple, built of brick and decorated with terracotta sculptures; the latter is probably a *stupa*. Not far from these buildings we unearthed one of the main gates of the city, and on the opposite (west) side of Mahét the excavation of the large Jaina temple Sobhūāth was continued. Here numerous Jain sculptures came to light.

At Sahét, which covers 3,229 acres and lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Mahét, we continued the work of previous explorers and completed the excavation of several buildings which they had left unfinished. These include the three temples Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of General Cunningham, his *stupa* No. 5 together with the neighbouring shrines Nos. 6 and 7, and the two temples

Nos. 11 and 12. The large monastery which occupies the south-western portion of the mound and was partially explored by Dr. Hoey has now been completely excavated. It is of special interest as it contains a chapel facing the entrance gate and provided with an ante-room and a procession path. Near this chapel, several sculptures, partly inscribed, came to light, including a statuette of Jambhala, the Buddhist god of wealth.

The most important find made in the monastery is a well-preserved copper-plate placed in an earthenware case which was discovered in the foundation of one of the cells. It records a donation of six villages to the Community of Buddhist friars residing in the Jetavana by Govinda Chandra, the king of Kanauj, whose grandson was ousted by the Muhammadans. This inscription, therefore, establishes the identity of Sahét with the Jetavana and consequently that of Mahét with the city of Śrāvastī, and thus settles a long disputed question of ancient topography.

The objects discovered in the course of the work have been sent to the Lucknow Museum. They comprise stone and terra-cotta sculptures, ancient coins, carved bricks and pottery. As the museum building does not afford space for their proper exhibition, those finds have been left unpacked and stored away in the *takkhāna*.

**Statement of Expenditure on Excavations at Sahét-Mahét (Gonda and
Bahraich Districts) carried on during the year 1907-08.**

No.	Sub-head.				Amount of Expenditure.	Total.
1	Salaries and travelling allowance—					
	Surveyor	...	...	...	808 8 1	
	Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	262 10 8	
	Sub-Overseer	...	...	...	156 3 6	
	Clerks	...	...	...	63 1 3	
	Menial servants	...	...	...	42 1 0	1,332 8 6
2	Labour	...	...	...	8,729 15 6	8,729 15 6
3	Rewards	...	...	...	43 14 9	43 14 9
4	Contingencies	...	...	...	282 11 3	282 11 3
Total					10,389 12 0	10,389 2 0
Total Sanction					...	10,000 0 0
Excess expenditure					...	389 9 0

N. B.—Sanction for the excess expenditure has been applied for.

8.—EPIGRAPHY.

—o—

The year 1907-08 has been fruitful in epigraphical discoveries. At Mathurā some fresh Brāhmī inscriptions of the Kushana period have come to light which are of special interest in connection with the sculptures on which they occur. Two of these I wish briefly to note. Among the sculptures acquired by Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna for the Mathurā Museum is a well-preserved seated Buddha statuette (ht. 2' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "). The Paṇḍit discovered it at the Kaṭrā in the house of a Brāhmin who ignorantly worshipped it as the Brahmanical patriarch Viśvāmitra. The four attending figures—two flywhisk-carriers and two flower-showering celestials, the owner took to represent Rāma and his brothers Lakshmaṇa, Bharata and Śatrughna!

The inscription, which is cut in three lines on the pedestal reads:—

1. *Budharakhitasa mātare Amohā āmsiye Bodhisacho paṭiḥāpito*
2. *sahā mātāpitihi Sakavihāre*
3. *savasatvānā[m]hitasukhāye.*

"Budharakhita's mother, Amohā-āmsī has erected this Bodhisattva image together with her parents at the Saka-vihāra for the welfare and pleasure of all sentient beings."

It is curious that the inscription describes the statuette as a Bodhisattva (Prākṛit *Bodhisacho*), though it presents the same appearance as the Anyor one which is designated as a Buddha image. Unfortunately the head of the latter is lost so that we cannot decide whether the two are similar in every respect. Anyhow, we may assume that the Kaṭrā-image represents the historical Bodhisattva Śākyamuni so that, after all, the two statuette depict the same personage.

The term Saka-vihāra I take to denote a Buddhist Convent founded by one of the Śāka satraps of Mathurā whose rule preceded that of the Kushanas. I must, however, admit the possibility that the word corresponds to Sanskrit *svakavihāre* "in her own monastery." I have chosen the former interpretation as it seems more natural and is supported by the evidence of other votive inscriptions in which the convent where an image is set up is always indicated by a distinct proper name.

Another inscribed image of great interest is a colossal Nāga statue (ht. 7' 4") which Paṇḍit Rādhā Krishna pointed out to me near the village

of Chhargāon, 5 miles due south of Mathurā. It is now placed in the Mathurā Museum. The Nāga is recognizable by the sevenfold snake-hood surmounting him. He is standing with his right hand raised over his head. The left hand is broken, but from the analogy of a similar Nāga image in the Mathurā Museum we may assume that it held a cup.

On the back of the statue is a well-preserved inscription in six lines dated in the 40th year in the reign of Huvishka. It thus supplies a new link in the chain of dates of the Indo-Scythian period. The image is distinctly referred to in the inscription as "the Lord Nāga" (*Bhagavā Nāgo*). It was erected in connection with the construction of a tank (*pukharāni*) and thus affords additional proof that these so-called "Snake-gods" are not human-shaped reptiles, far less deified heroes, but water spirits propitiated in their alternately beneficial and destructive nature. Brahmanical and Buddhist legend bear ample evidence to the same effect.

The prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is also evidenced by an inscribed slab* found in the Jamālpur Mound and now preserved in the Lucknow Museum. It was erected as stated in the inscription "at the place sacred to the Lord, the Nāga king Dadhikarna."

The Chhargāon image also affords tangible proof that side by side with Buddhism there flourished in Mathurā these popular cults of the deified elements of nature, the origin of which is lost in obscurity. We can thus better understand the endeavours of Buddhist preachers who converted the capricious Nāgas and savage Yakshas into devout worshippers of the Lord Buddha.

One more point is to be noticed. The Nāga of Chhargāon still received occasional homage from the villagers, but they had converted him into an orthodox Brahmanical deity—Dāujī, alias Balarāma the brother of Krishna. It very often occurs that ancient images of heterodox sects are worshipped nowadays under the name of some Hindū god or goddess. Above I have quoted the instance of the Kaṭrā Buddha who had become Viśvāmītra. But in the case of the Chhargāon it is curious that there are in and round Mathurā other instances in which an ancient Nāga image is being worshipped as Balarāma.† The snake-hood is explained as indicating Śesa-nāga of which Balarāma is believed to be an incarnation. The cup in

* Cf. Bühler, *Epigr. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 390, No. XVIII where it is erroneously stated that the inscription was found in the Kaṅkāli Tila. Cf. Growse, Mathurā.

† For this reason Mr. Growse identified the Nāga figure in the Mathurā Museum with Balarāma.

his left hand is said to refer to his drinking propensities. May we assume that not only these images but the characteristics and the person of Balarama also are derived from the ancient Nāgas which once played such a prominent part in the popular religion of India?

Three copper-plate inscriptions discovered in the United Provinces belong to three rulers of the Gaharvār dynasty of Kanauj and form a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the period immediately preceding the Muhammadan conquest. Earliest in date is the Chandrāvātī plate, dated *Samvat* 1148 (A. D. 1090), of Chandra-deva, the founder of the Gaharvār or Rāthor dynasty. Next comes the Sahet copper-plate which has already been discussed in the previous chapter. It is dated *samvat* 1186 (A. D. 1128) and is a record of Govinda-chandra, the grandson of Chandra-deva. The importance of that ruler may be estimated from the abundance of his copper-plates which range from 1104 to 1155. His grandson Jayachandra was the last Hindu prince of Kanauj who was defeated and killed in 1193. It appears, however, that his son Hariś-chandra still held sway over part of his ancestral domains. For the third copper-plate, dated *samvat* 1253 (A. D. 1195), is issued by this prince, of whom, as far as I know, no other record has yet come to light.* It was found in a famine work at Machhlishahr, Jaunpur District. The success of archæological work in the United Provinces is indeed partly due to the prevailing famine conditions.

Finally, I wish to note an inscription which, though discovered after the close of the official year, has been included in my list of inscriptions on account of its interest. It is incised on a stone *līṅga* measuring 2' 9" in height which has come to light in a mound called Bharadi Dih, near the village of Karamdāṇḍe, Faizābād District. It is dated in the 117th year of the Gupta era (A. D. 436) on the 10th of Kārttika. It is the record of a Prithivī-shenā who was Councillor and Minister of the crown prince (*mantri-kumārāmātya*) and afterwards General (*mahābalādhikṛita*) under the Gupta Emperor Kumāra-gupta I. The inscription mentions that Prithivī-shenā's father Śikhara-swāmin was *mantri-kumārāmātya* of Kumāra-gupta's father Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya, from which it appears that this office was hereditary.

* Possibly he is the ruler mentioned in the Belkharā pillar inscription. Cf. J. R. A. S. for 1908, pp. 791 f.

9.—ACQUISITIONS FOR MUSEUMS.

—o—

A.—LAHORE MUSEUM.*

GANDHARA SCULPTURES.

1. Image (height 4' 5" ; width 1' 11") of the goddess Hārītī (?) clad in a well draped robe and wearing a flat torques and a necklace hanging down between the breasts, bracelets round the upper arms and a wreath on the head. The feet, arms below the elbows and nose are broken. It was found by Bhagvanlāl Indrajī in the Saptarshi Tīlā at Mathurā. Cf. *J. R. A. S.*, 1894, pp. 542—543 and Burgess, *Ancient Monuments* ; plates 56 and 57.

2. Image (height 4' 7" ; width 1' 6") of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. On front of pedestal a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves. In centre relic casket placed on a throne under a canopy. It is worshipped by six devotees. Those to the proper right are a monk and two women, those to the left three monks, the first of whom carries a garland (?). The sides of the pedestal are decorated with two lotus rosettes ; the proper left side is defaced.

3. Image (height 3' 7" ; width 1' 2") of Buddha standing with the right arm (hand missing) raised and the left holding the hem of the robe. Plain circular halo. The image is broken in two above the feet. On pedestal lotus-border enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters.

4. Torso (height 1' 9" ; width 11½") of Buddha standing with the right arm raised and the left holding the hem of the garment. Both hands missing.

5. Pedestal (height 1' 2" ; width 10½") of standing Bodhisattva image of which only the sandaled feet remain. On front a relief enclosed between two Indo-Corinthian pilasters which support a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

6. Head (height 1' 3½" ; width 10") of colossal Buddha image. Ūṛṇā marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in schematic rows of curls.

7. Head (height 11½" ; width 6½") of a Buddha image of natural size. Ūṛṇā marked by a cavity which originally must have held a precious stone. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

8. Mask (height 1' ½" ; width 7½") of head of a Buddha of natural size. Nose and forehead damaged. Hair arranged in wavy locks. *Ushnīsha* treated as a *krobulos* tied up with a cord.

*Nos- 1—50 have been transferred to Lahore from the Municipal Museum, Delhi.

9—12. Four heads (height 8" ; width 4½", 7½" x 4½", 7½" x 4" and 7" x 4" respectively) of Buddha image of less than natural size. Hair arranged in wavy locks.

13. Statuette (height 1' 6" ; width 5") of Buddha standing. Arms and halo damaged ; feet and pedestal missing.

14. Torso (height 1' ; width 6") of standing Buddha statuette. Arms partly missing.

15. Statuette (height 8½" ; width 10½") of headless Buddha seated cross-legged in the attitude of preaching on a lotus throne supported by an elephant, two crouching atlantes and two lions. The latter are an indication that Buddha's seat is meant for a throne (Sanskrit *simhāsana* literally "lion-seat"). There are traces of attending figures, probably Bodhisattvas, which once stood on both sides of the Buddha figure.

16. Fragment (height 1' 5½" ; width 1' ½") of a bas-relief representing the Dīpaṅkara-jātaka. Both the ends of the sculpture with the figures of Dīpaṅkara Buddha and the flower-girl are lost. Of the Buddha only the right foot is still visible. The preserved portion contains the figure of Sumedha five times, first buying the lotus-flowers from the girl, then approaching the Buddha, then kneeling and spreading out his hair as a carpet for the Buddha to walk on, then presenting the lotus-flowers (both arms missing) and finally rising in the air (defaced). The sculpture is much injured. The crenelated top of the city wall of Dīpavatī can still be traced above.

17. Bas-relief (height 8" ; width 9½") representing Buddha seated cross-legged on a throne placed under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised in the attitude of protection. To his right three monks with shaven heads are standing, the one in front with folded hands, the second carrying an offering (?) and the third behind showering flowers. On the proper left side there were probably the same number of monks. But only the one in front carrying an alms-bowl is preserved. The other two figures are lost with part of the sculpture.

18. Fragment (height 1' 4½" ; width 11½") of a bas-relief containing two panels enclosed within a double border. The upper panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised, his left holds some indistinct object. To his right two male figures are standing holding each a round object. They are dressed in tunics, trousers and shoes and wear ornamental turbans. Behind the second one a palm-tree. The lower panel shows Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform under a tree of which the foliage is visible over his head. His right hand is raised and his left holds an alms-bowl. To his right three male figures in royal dress are standing, marked by their haloes as divine beings. The two in front carry each an alms-bowl in the right hand. Over the third one is some foliage. The scene seems to refer to the presentation of the four cups by the four *lokapālas*. The proper left side of the sculpture is missing.

19. Fragment (height 7" ; width 4½") of a bas-relief containing a female figure seated on a throne, both feet resting on a footstool. A circular halo marks her as a divine being. She holds in her left arm a nude child standing on her left knee and

embracing her with both arms. Its head is lost. Her right hand is raised towards a second child which is visible over her shoulder. The figure presumably represents the Yaksha queen Hārītī with her children. The proper right half of the sculpture which is broken must have contained the figure of the Yaksha king Kubera.

20. Fragment (height 6" ; width 1' 3½") of a frieze containing two figures under ogee arches alternating with Indo-Persopolitan pilasters. One figure is a Buddha seated cross-legged on a low platform, both hands resting in the lap in the attitude of meditation. The other figure is a male, clad in an ample robe and a turban and standing with a flower in his right hand.

21. Fragment (height 1' 8" ; width 5½") of an upright with three small panels, each containing two male figures standing in the attitude of adoration. Those in the uppermost panel are monks and those in the two lower panels lay-members. Along the proper right side of the sculpture there runs a border of vine leaves.

22. Fragment (height 9" ; width 3½") of an upright containing portions of two panels. The lower panel has a male figure standing with the hands folded in front of the breast. The upper panel seems to have contained a similar figure, broken above the knees.

23. Fragment (height 5½" ; width 3") of an upright containing one complete central panel and portions of two broken panels above and beneath. In each panel there are two figures standing.

24. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 6½") of a frieze with a Buddha figure seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and a worshipping male figure kneeling on each side. On the proper left side where the sculpture is broken there seems to have been a similar scene separated from the first by an Indo-Corinthian pilaster.

25. Fragment (height 2¾" ; width 6½") of a circular frieze containing Buddha figures separated by trees (?) surmounted by a modillion cornice.

26. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 1' 7") of the circular drum of a miniature *stūpa*. In centre Buddha seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree with four adoring figures standing to his right and three to his left. This scene seems to have been repeated all along the frieze, the groups of figures being separated by trees. Modillion cornice above.

27. Fragment (height 5" ; width 10") of a frieze consisting of a row of garland-carrying cupids, of which two are preserved.

28. Fragment (height 3½" ; width 10½") of circular frieze with figure of Buddha seated in meditation under a tree with two garland carrying cupids on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper right and modillion cornice above.

29. Fragment (height 1' ; width 8") of circular slab (halo ?) with projecting figures of male worshippers standing with folded hands in the attitude of adoration.

30. Bas-relief (height 4" ; width 9") with figure of Buddha, seated cross-legged in meditation under a tree and two male lay members kneeling on each side. Indo-Corinthian pilaster to proper left and modillion cornice above.

31. Capital (height $5\frac{1}{2}$ " ; width 9") of Indo-Corinthian pilaster with Buddha figurine seated in meditation inserted in the foliage.

32. Fragment (height 3" ; width 2") of modillion cornice with five complete and one broken bracket.

33. Fragment (height 2" ; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ ") of modillion cornice with four complete and one broken bracket.

34. Bracket (height 3" ; width 9") of a modillion cornice.

35. Fragment (height $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ; width 1' 11") of a frieze consisting of a Buddhist railing surmounted by an acanthus cornice.

36. Fragment (height 6" ; width $9\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a slab ornamented on three sides with rosettes and half-rosettes enclosed in plain raised borders.

37. Fragment (height 3" ; width 1' 9") of a cornice ornamented with a rope border.

38. Fragment (height $1\frac{3}{4}$ " ; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ ") of a cornice decorated with acanthus leaves.

STUCCO FIGURES.

39. Head (height 8") of Buddha figure. Nose and right ear slightly damaged. Hair treated in schematic rows of locks. High *ushnīṣha* ; no *ūrṇā*.

40. Head (height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ") of Buddha figure, well preserved, hair treated in schematic rows of locks. *Ushnīṣha* ; no *ūrṇā*.

41. Head (height $5\frac{1}{4}$ ") of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface slightly damaged. Ornamental head-dress. Traces of *ushnīṣha*.

42. Head (height 5") of Bodhisattva (?) figure. Nose and ears broken. Surface damaged in places. Ornamental head-dress.

43. Head (height $2\frac{3}{4}$ ") of Buddha (?) figurine. Nose and ears broken. Surface defaced.

44. Head (height 5") of lion with protruding eyes and tongue. Lower jaw and part of upper jaw lost. Manes marked on the forehead.

45. Fragment (height $3\frac{1}{2}$ ") of lion's (?) head. Proper left half missing. Manes marked on the forehead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. Fragment (height $12\frac{3}{4}$ " ; width 13") of a slate inscribed with an incomplete Tibetan inscription of eight lines. Of the ninth line only the upper portion is partly preserved.

47—48. Two tablets (height 5" ; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ ") of baked clay, incased in wooden frames. They represent Gautama Buddha seated cross-legged on a lotus seat inside a chapel surmounted by a *sikhara* spire. Round the spire the foliage of the

Bodhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*, Hindi *pīpal*) is visible—indicating that the Buddha is shown here at the moment of his enlightenment (*bodhi*). This is confirmed by the position of his right hand with which he touches the earth in order to call her to witness of his good works. This attitude is technically known as the earth-touching attitude (Sanskrit *bhūmisparśa-mudrā*). The space on both sides of the chapel is filled with *stūpas* of various sizes, as are actually found round important Buddhist shrines.

Below the lotus-seat is an inscription in three lines containing the so-called Buddhist creed. Judging from the character, these tablets seem to belong to the 7th or 8th Century of the Christian era.

49. Illustrated Hindi Manuscript entitled “Rāg aur Rāgnī”.

50. Harmony of the four Gospels and other book in Tibetan printed at Kyelang (British Lahul) at the Moravian Mission Press.

51. Statuette (height o. m. 22) of a Bodhisattva seated cross-legged on a throne. His right hand is raised to the shoulder, the left holds a vessel. He has a circular halo and wears the usual ornaments. The sculpture is Gandharian; but it is of a debased type and probably of a comparatively late date.

52. Fragment (height o. m. 125; width o. m. 285) of a sculpture which evidently formed the top of an image slab. It contains two flying male figures holding a casket, which must have been over the head of the image. Apparently there was a row of female figures, likewise flying and carrying offerings, on both sides of the halo. Only one of these figures is entire and two are partly preserved. It was found near Mandiān, Talāi Dhuri, Patiala State.

TIBETAN PAINTINGS.

FROM LADAKH.

53. Picture on canvas mounted on cloth (height 3'). The central figure is a Buddha seated on a lotus in “the earth-touching attitude.” It is surmounted by five smaller Buddha figures seated cross-legged on lotus-seats and distinguished by various gestures. In the proper left lower corner is the figure of Vaiśravaṇa or Kubera (Tibetan rNam-thos-sras) the god of wealth, holding a lemon in his right, and a pearl-vomiting mongoose in his left hand. The six Buddha figures probably represent the six predecessors of Śākyamuni, though the gestures (Sanskrit *mudrā*) do not quite agree (Cf. Grünwedel, *Mythologie des Buddhismus in Tibet und der Mongolei*, p. 9, fig. 4).

54. Picture on cloth (1' 1½") with nine demonical figures each of which is marked with an inscription in Tibetan. The central figure has three faces and six arms in which he holds a thunderbolt, a trident, a mace (?) to the right and a bell, a skull (?) and an arrow to the left. He has a frontal eye and a diadem of skulls. He clasps his Śakti who is white-coloured and holds a skull in her left hand. Both figures are surrounded by a halo of flames. The remaining seven figures are animal-headed witches.

ANTIQUITIES FROM SUNET (LUDHIANA DISTRICT).*

55. A square terra-cotta tablet ($3\frac{3}{4}$ " wide) carved on both sides.
56. A square terra-cotta tablet nearly 2" broad with three parallel curves on one side.
57. A fragment of sandstone, 3" by $2\frac{3}{8}$ ", with flower pot in relief.
58. Fragment of stone.
59. A circular disc of baked clay, 4" in diameter, having a *yantra* or spell (?) carved on both sides.
60. A small rectangular terra-cotta tablet, 2" by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", with three curves on one side.
61. A spindle whorl.
62. A square tablet of baked clay, 1" broad, with some lineal marks on both sides.
63. A rectangular tablet of clay, 1" by $\frac{3}{4}$ ", with marks on one side.
- 64—80. Seventeen circular clay sealings of four different dies bearing the following legend in two lines : (1) *Śaṅkara-Nā* (2) *rāyaṇābhyā*[m]. The length of their diameter varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The four dies must have belonged to different dates. They may be assigned to the Kushāṇa and early Gupta periods. One sealing has a seal-impression on the reverse contained in an ellipse and consisting of a trident and two letters which appear to be *nābhyā*. Another has on the reverse the legend *Hari*[ś]*arm*[m]*a* with indistinct symbols above.
- 81—82. Two sealings with elliptical impression ($\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ "). Legend : *Śrī Kṛishṇadattasya*. Early Gupta period. The symbol shown above this legend is that of a quoit (*chakra*).
- 83—86. Four sealings with elliptical seal-impression ($\frac{3}{4}$ " \times $\frac{5}{8}$ "). Legend : *Hari*[ś]*arma* ; conch symbol above. Kushāṇa period. Cf. above sub No. 64—80.
- 87—89. Three sealings with rectangular seal impression ($\frac{13}{16}$ " \times $\frac{3}{4}$ "). Legend : *Rudraśarma* with a trident above. Kushāṇa period.
90. Elliptical clay sealing with a diademed head to the right. The axes of the seal are 1" and $\frac{7}{8}$ " approximately.
91. Elliptical clay sealing, the axes being 1" and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Its one side represents a trident.
92. A circular sealing $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter. Legend : *Gaṅgabhadra* (?), with trident and a snake above.
93. A spherical clay sealing, the axes of which are $\frac{7}{8}$ " \times 1". The legend on one side is *Gaṅgabhadra* written under a trident. That on the other is a trident and *Gaṅga* in one line.
94. Circular clay seal nearly 1" in diameter. The legend is : *Śrī-Vishṇu-mah.*
- 95—97. Three irregular-shaped clay sealings. The largest is $\frac{7}{8}$ " long at one side, the smallest too is $\frac{7}{8}$ " long at the middle. The legend is *Mara* (?) and a trident in

* This and the following lists have been prepared by my assistant Pandit Hirananda.

one line. The smallest one bears a legend consisting of four letters on the reverse.

98. Elliptical sealing 1" in diameter. The legend seems to be : *Śrī Mitra (gupta)śya*.

99. Elliptical sealing, axes, $\frac{7}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ " long. The legend enclosed by an elliptical curve is *Vishṇutrāta*.

100. An irregular elliptical-shaped clay sealing, the largest axe of which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " One side contains a legend which seems to be : *Māgha-śīlasya*.

101. Circular clay sealing $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. It has a gourd-like sign above the legend which seems to be *Srī-Vishṇudāsasya*.

102. Sealing with two seal-impressions on the obverse. Legend not read.

103. Circular (?) clay sealing about 1" in diameter, axes 1" and $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in length. Legend under the representation of a club (?) and a human figure (?) is : *Jitam Bhagava[tā]*.

104. A circular clay sealing, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, with a couchant lion and the legend *Srīvarmasya* underneath on one side.

105. An elliptical clay sealing 1" by $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in dimensions. The legend on the obverse is *Śaṅkara-Nārāyaṇābhyaṁ* and on the reverse only two letters *śśya* are distinct. (Cf. No. 64—80).

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B.—ACQUISITIONS LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

OBJECTS PURCHASED AT KOSAM, ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

TERRA-COTTAS.

1. Seal with rectangular base and trapezoidical elevation. It is surmounted by a circular handle which is pierced by a small hole and has the *Svastika* emblem at the top. Four lines in low relief which go round divide the portion between the handle and the base into four parts. The base measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ " by $1\frac{11}{16}$ ". The height is $1\frac{9}{16}$ " and the top is $1\frac{3}{16}$ " in diameter. The legend written on the base is in Prākṛit. To read it we have to proceed from the left upper corner and turn the seal round. It runs :—*Kiṇhanadisa. Sanskrit Kṛishṇa-nandinah* "Of Kṛishṇanandin."

On palæographic grounds this seal can be ascribed to the 4th Century A. D. As the letters are not reversed, it appears that the seal was not intended for making impressions. The hole in the handle was probably meant for passing a ring.

2. A tablet ($3\frac{9}{16}$ " × $4\frac{1}{8}$ ") damaged at the sides. It represents a male and a female figure seated on an ornamental chair in an amorous attitude with their feet resting on a footstool. The background has floral ornamentation and the chair is shown in perspective. Two small holes at the upper corners indicate that the tablet was meant for hanging.

3. A tablet (2 " × $5\frac{3}{8}$ ") with a female figure standing with her hands resting on the girdle. She wears a peculiar head dress like a turban, ear-rings, necklace, bangles and anklets.

The resemblance, which this as well as the three following figures bear with those on the Mathurā railing-pillars (for which see V. A. Smith. *The Jaina Stūpa of Mathurā* plates LXI-II) would indicate that they belong to the same age.

4. Female figure ($1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) standing with her right hand placed on the thigh. She holds in the left hand an indistinct round object against her shoulder and wears ear-rings, necklace, etc.

5. A small worn figure of a female ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$) standing with her right hand placed in front of the body and the left arm extended downwards holding an indistinct object in the hand. The legs are disproportionately long.

6. Figure of a standing female ($2'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with lower portion broken. It has very elaborate head-dress, necklace and girdle, thin waist and broad hips. The hands with wristlets put on, are placed on the girdle. The small aperture at the middle of the head-dress would indicate that it was intended for hanging.

7. Bust of a female ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) wearing disproportionately large ear-rings, a necklace and a head ornament. The right ear and the nose are damaged and the figurine appears to be a fragment. Round the head there are three large holes the use of which is not apparent.

8. Fragment ($2\frac{13}{16}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) of a female figurine with left hand raised above shoulder and top pierced with small circular cavity.

9. Fragment ($2\frac{1}{16}'' \times 2''$) with bust of a female whose right hand, ornamented with bangles and wristlet, holds the right ear-ring. The left fore-arm which is broken probably rested on the hip. The tiara-like head-dress is peculiar. There is floral decoration round the head and the top is pierced by a small aperture.

10. A tablet ($3'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with a male and a female figure standing. The lower portion of it is broken and the top is pierced by a hole. The female figure has a turban-like head-dress.

11. Male figurine ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) squatting with his hands placed on the knees. He wears ear-rings, necklace and coat and has a peculiar head-dress which is pierced by a small aperture that might have been meant for passing a ring. The object in the left hand may be a money bag in which case the figure would represent Kubera. Large circular hole is to be seen midway between the legs.

12. Male figure ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4''$) like No. 11. The head-dress is slightly different and the hole is made beneath the figure.

13. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{16}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) resembling No. 12 except that it has no hole.

14. Male figure ($1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) like No. 13, with a small circular hole piercing the upper portion of the head-dress.

15. A much worn male figure ($1\frac{11}{16}'' \times 3\frac{5}{16}''$) like No. 14.

16. Male figure ($2''$ by $3\frac{3}{4}''$). Description as before. Its lower portion is broken. Privities appear to have been exposed, hence the representation seems to be nude.

17. Male figure ($2'' \times 4''$). Description as in No. 16. The broken back shows that these figurines are hollow within.

18. Male figure ($2'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 13.
19. A grotesque male figure ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) squatting and covering his chin with both hands. Right side is much worn. Anklet is to be seen on the left foot. It seems to be rude. The top of the head is pierced by a small cavity.
20. Upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) decorated and with forelegs turned upwards. It is pierced from right to left shoulder and there is a deep hole at the top of the head. One deep and large hole is to be seen at the head. It is pierced with two more holes—one on each side under the horns. Possibly this is a toy and the cavities were intended for passing a piece of wood or a ring to turn it round.
21. Figure ($5'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing the upper part of a ram's body, surmounted by a curious ornamentation on the head and mutilated. Other particulars are like those of No. 20.
22. Figure ($4'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) like No. 21 but has no ornamentation on the head and is much worn.
23. Figure of the upper body of a ram ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$) resembling No. 21. The hole under the left horn is broken and the ornamentation is worn.
24. Figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$) of a ram similar to No. 22.
25. Figure ($2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 22 ; but appears to have had no holes under the horns.
26. Figure ($3'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) like No. 25.
27. Figure ($2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) resembling No. 20. Much worn.
28. Fragment ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) representing an ornamented pair of arms.
29. Fragmentary human head ($3'' \times 6''$) with a turban.
30. Head ($3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$) of a pot image with disproportionately large ears and protuberant turban. Its left ear is partly broken. (Cf. pot images of Kasiā).
31. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) of pot image with round face, prominent eyes and disproportionately long ears. The right ear has a large ring and the left ear is broken.
32. Head of pot image ($1\frac{1}{16}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) with Śikha.
33. Human head ($2'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$) like No. 32. Here the Śikha is circular, broad and bulged upwards so as to resemble a cap.
34. Human head ($3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) with right ear smaller than the left one.
35. Head ($3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{7}{16}''$) of a pot image with a turban. The depressed nose and the eyes, one of which is higher than the other, as well as the open lips make it a very ugly representation.
36. Human head ($3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{16}''$) with a semi-circular turban resting on the ears and open mouth.
37. Human head ($4'' \times 5\frac{5}{16}''$) of pot image with broken image and much worn.
38. Male figure ($2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$) of a very poor make with lower portion broken and no left arm.

39. Human ? figurine ($1\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$). Much worn.
40. Figurine ($3'' \times 4''$) of a man standing with right hand raised against right shoulder and left placed on the girdle. It wears necklace and girdle. Head and legs lost. It resembles Mathurā figures referred to in No. 3.
41. Spout ($2'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) held by a *makara* head.
42. Spout $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ like No. 41.
43. Indistinct object ($1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{13}{16}''$) with carved concentric circles.
44. Round tablet $1\frac{3}{8}''$ in diameter with the figure of an elephant in relief.
45. A broken walnut ? like piece 2" broad.
46. A square mould, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ in height, probably used for printing cloth.
47. Mould ($2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$) shaped like a horse shoe and like No. 46 used for printing cloth.
48. Elephant ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$) mounted by a man of whom only the left leg remains. It has ornamental depressions on the back, legs and face gone.
49. Fish ($1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$) pierced by a hole meant probably for passing a ring.
50. Head of a pot image ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$); left ear lost.
51. One half of a hollow globe of baked clay ($3\frac{3}{4}''$ in diameter), with ledge round the edge and a pierced projection. It may be a censer (Cf. Kasiā censer of metal).
52. Spindle whorl ? $1\frac{11}{16}''$ of sun dried-clay.
53. An indistinct object of clay ($\frac{11''}{16} \times \frac{15''}{16}$) with depressed sides.
54. Fragment ($\frac{7}{8}''$) of polished black pottery.
55. A seal-like object of clay (1" in diameter) with floral ornamentation in low relief.

STONES.

56. Round lid of stone (steatite ?) $2\frac{7}{8}''$ in diameter.
57. Lid of a casket $1\frac{13}{16}''$ in diameter.
58. Tablet ($2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{11}{16}''$) carved with a male figure. Perhaps it represents a Triton as found in Mathurā sculpture.
- 59—69. Troy weights. Two of them which are heaviest weigh nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas and are of highly polished black marble ? The lightest weighs nearly 2 mashas.
60. Fragment of a soft stone ($1\frac{1}{4}''$ long) pierced with a small hole at one side.
61. Fragment of a variegated soft stone $\frac{3}{4}''$ long and $\frac{7}{8}''$ in width.
- 62—84. Beads.
85. Indistinct object of soft stone ($\frac{7''}{18} \times 1\frac{1''}{16}$). Its peculiar shape resembles the letter M surmounted by the figure 8.

METALLIC PIECES.

- 86—121. Pieces of some alloy—perhaps of copper—probably fragments of ornaments.
122. Fish ($\frac{9''}{16} \times 1''$) of bell metal.
123. Tortoise ($\frac{15''}{16} \times 1''$) of bell metal (?)
124. Bead ($\frac{3}{8}''$ in diameter).

125—126. Thimbles ($\frac{5}{8}$ " \times $\frac{7}{8}$ "). One has a small hole on both sides.

127. A hollow bell-like object of brass (?) ($\frac{5}{8}$ " \times $\frac{7}{8}$ ") with concentric circles on the outer surface.

128. Thimble-like object, $\frac{3}{8}$ " \times 1", of lead (?) surmounted by a cap.

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FINDS SAHET-MAHET.

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7 boxes containing sculptures.

8 boxes containing terra-cottas.

1 box containing carved bricks.

2 boxes containing ancient pottery.

1 box containing pottery and minor finds.

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D.—ACQUISITIONS MATHURA MUSEUM.

1—90.	90 sculptures (of which 9 inscribed) transferred from Public Library Allahabad.			
91—112.	22 sculptures extracted from an ancient well on site of former hamlet of Jamālpur.			
			Rs.	A. P.
113.	Drum of miniature <i>stūpa</i> from Dhruv Tīlā, purchased for	25	0	0
114.	Inscribed Jaina statuette from Mātā Mat.			
115.	Torso of Bodhisattva statue, purchased for	...	3	0 0
116.	Bas-relief representing Buddha visited by Indra, purchased for	...	5	0 0
117.	Colossal Buddha head, purchased for	...	1	0 0
118.	Mora well inscription, acquired for	...	45	8 0
119.	Fragment Choba's well, purchased for	...	0	8 0
120—121.	Bas-relief and statuette from Rāj Ghāt, purchased for	...	19	0 0
122.	Female statue, worshipped as Kubja, purchased for	...	3	4 0
123—124.	Inscribed Buddha image from Anyor and detached head, obtained for	...	33	11 0
125.	Inscribed Buddha image from Katrā, purchased for	...	90	0 0
126—127.	Inscribed Colossal Yaksha (?) statue and Narasimha image from Parkham.			
128—129.	Buddha image and torso of Bodhisattva from Police Lines	1	4	0
130—136.	Six small scriptures from Katrā and Jogipura, purchased for	7	8	0
137—140.	Five statuettes of Brahmanical deities, presented by Mahant Saligram of Cawnpur.			
141.	Brahmanical sculpture	...	4	0 0
142.	Jaina statuette	...	4	0 0
143.	Bracket from Kakor Ghātī, Mathurā City, obtained for	...	3	8 0
144—145.	Fragment of <i>ūrdhvapatta</i> and miniature <i>stūpa</i>	...	2	8 0
146—148.	Inscribed "Tablet of homage" and two railing pillars from Holi Gate, obtained for	...	114	6 0
149—150.	Two fragments of female statues from Bhūtesar, obtained for	...	4	8 0
151.	Modern Kṛishṇa image from Hans Ganj, obtained for	...	8	2 0
152.	Inscribed pedestal of Buddha image from Naugām	...	4	8 0
153.	Three-faced image from Bhadār	...	7	0 0
154—160.	Seven Buddhist railing-pillars from Kotā	...	15	10 0
161.	Inscribed pedestal	...	7	0 0
162.	Bust of Buddha image	...	1	0 0
163.	Pillar base	...	3	0 0
164.	Lion figure.			
165.	Sculpture representing tree-spirits.			
166.	Double bracket, presented by Seth Bhik Chand.			
	TOTAL	...	413	13 0

10.—PUBLICATIONS.

A.—REPORTS AND CATALOGUES.

In course of preparation.

Inscriptions of Chambā State—Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With facsimiles of fifty inscriptions, one map and text illustrations.

Tile-mosaics of Lahore Fort.—Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With coloured reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasiā.—Report of the Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With plates.

Catalogue of the archaeological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu Rakhal Das Banerji.

Catalogue of the museum of archæology in the Naubat Khāna, Delhi Fort.

Catalogue of Graco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

B.—CONTRIBUTIONS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1904-05.

Notes on excavations at Kasiā.

Inscribed brass statuette from Fatehpur, Kāngrā District.

The ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort, by Pandit Hirananda.

1905-06.

Excavations at Kasiā.

Monuments of Kāngrā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07.

Excavations at Kasiā.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08.

Excavations at Sahét-Mahét.

Note on brick temples in the Caunpur and Fatehpur Districts.

Ancient coins and sealings from Sunét, Ludhiāna District, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

Antiquities from Kosam, Allahabad District, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

C.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

Inscribed images in the Mathurā Museum.

Stone inscription in the temple of Triloknāth, Maṇḍi (Maṇḍi State) by Pandit Hīrānanda.

Chandrāvātī copper-plate inscription of Chandra-deva of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1148.

Sahét copper-plate inscription of Govinda-Chandra of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1186, by Pandit Dayā Rām Sāhni.

Machhlisahar copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj, dated Samvat 1253, by Pandit Hīrānanda.

List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archæological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.
Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.
Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
The Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Kgl. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35, Potsdamerstrasse, 120,
Berlin.
Professor Lüders of Rostock, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British School at Rome c/o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Embassy,
Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands-India, The Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
„ „ Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manilla.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College, „

School of Art, „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

• Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

University „ „

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University „ Allahabad.

Public Library, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

II.—INDIA—(concl'd.)

PANJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.

Panjab Public Library, Lahore.

Museum Library, Lahore.

University Library, Lahore.

Government College Library, Lahore.

Delhi Museum and Institute, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.

The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

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Rajkumar College, Indore.

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College Library, Ajmer.

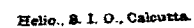
Baroda.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.



Post _____ **Post**

<i>Ancient Site</i>	- -
<i>Glade</i>	G
<i>Depression</i>	D
<i>Mound</i>	M
<i>Well</i>	W
<i>Foot-path</i>	- -



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
NORTHERN CIRCLE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1909.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY
NORTHERN CIRCLE
FOR THE

Year ending 31st March 1909.

—:0:—

PART I.
GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Statements of the expenditure under this head are given in
Conservation. **Appendix A.**

The most important works carried out during the year under report are the repairs to the ancient stone temple at Baijnāth, Kangra District, which are stated to have been completed, and the repairs to the ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District which are in progress and should be completed during 1910. My proposals with regard to the necessary repairs to the temple at Bhītargāon and other ancient monuments in the Cawnpur District together with a list of ancient monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1904, will be found in Part II of this report.

2. The final report on the excavations at Sahēth-Mahēth will
Exploration. appear in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey

Department for 1907-08. These excavations were continued by the Director General of Archæology during the last cold season. During the hot season Pandit Radha Krishan cleared the Ganeshar and Sitohā tanks near Mathurā (Muttra) at a cost of Rs. 200 but the results were disappointing, the sculptures found in the course of the work being insignificant and worn. A detailed list of acquisitions for the museums will be found in Appendix, B.

3. During the year under report twelve more epigraphs were discovered. Eight of these are inscribed on stone, three engraved on copper-plates and one on a bronze pillar. The earliest of these comes from Garhwā in the Allahabad District. Palaeographically it can be relegated to the second century A. D. The inscription from Sīyā in Chambā State belonging to the 1st year of Āsaṭa and the one at Dihuli in the Mainpuri District of the United Provinces which is dated Samvat 1486 in the reign of Śrī Vīra-Simhadēva, possess some historical interest. Of the

copper-plates the one belonging to the reign of Paramārdideva and dated Samvat 1233 is the earliest. A detailed list of inscriptions copied, will be found in Appendix C.

4. Notes on this subject by Dr. Vogel will be found in Part II of
Museums. this report.

5. A list of publications prepared by Dr. Vogel and others will be
Publications. found in Part II of this report. The only notes that I have had printed myself being "Conservation Notes on the Ancient Monuments in the Cawnpur District, dated 1909," which have not yet been received from the press.

6. A descriptive list of photographs taken on tour will be found in
Photographs. Appendix, D.

7. A list of drawings prepared during the year will be found in
Drawings. Appendix, E.

8. This work has now been taken in hand and steady progress has
List of Ancient Monuments. been made, but it will of course take a considerable time to draw up a complete and up to date list of all the Ancient Monuments in the Northern Circle, owing to the number of sites that will have to be inspected. My Assistant Pandit Hirananda M. A. is rendering me every assistance in compiling the list and it gives me much pleasure to record here my appreciation of his valuable services.

9. I took over charge of this office from Dr. Vogel on the afternoon
Departmental Notes of the 5th January 1909. No other changes have occurred during the year under report. The staff has been carrying out its work to my entire satisfaction and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of its services. Dr. Vogel granted one month's leave to the Assistant, one month and twenty day's leave to the clerk, a temporary clerk being appointed in his place on Rs. 30 a month, and one month's leave was granted to the photographer. There is one important change, and I believe I am correct in calling it a change, as previously to November 1908, the same difficulty does not appear to have been experienced by officers of this Department as at present, and that is the refusal of the Comptroller, India Treasuries to acknowledge the authority of Local Governments to sanction any extra or special expenditure incurred by officers of this Department without the Local Government first obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, on the grounds that the Archæological Survey Department is an Imperial one. I need hardly point out, that as all such applications have to be made through

the Local Government, this arrangement causes extra correspondence, waste of stationery and postage stamps and delay in receiving payment. Sometimes the excess expenditure is of a very trivial character. For instance during October 1908 Dr. Vogel was compelled to remove his office to another building in Lahore and the cost of removal amounted to Rs. 6-7-3 in excess of the amount fixed for office rent, so he applied to the Local Government to sanction the extra expense unavoidably incurred and of course obtained it, but the charges were objected to by the Comptroller for want of the sanction of the Government of India. In August 1908 Dr. Vogel received instructions from the Government of India through the Director General of Archæology to prepare a complete set of estampages of all Aśoka Inscriptions in his Circle and he deputed the photographer to go on tour in Februry. 1909 and carry out the work. As many of these inscriptions are very large and at some height above ground (scaffolding in some cases having to be erected) it was found impossible for the man to do the work without an assistant. As none of the peons was available at the time to assist him owing to two of them being on tour with me leaving only one at Head-quarters, an application was made to the Local Government to sanction the extra services of a Khalāsi at Rs. 8 per month for two months and obtained. The work was completed and the estampages safely despatched and delivered but up to the present the extra expenditure incurred by this office has not been recovered for reason stated above. In order to avoid unnecessary delay in receiving prompt payment of such expenditure, I have requested the Local Government to allow me to apply to the Government of India Home Department direct in future.

The expenditure incurred during the year was as follows :—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1908-09.

SUB-HEADS.					Annual ex- penses.	Budget grant.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>						
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	5,676 11 6	
Offg. Superintendent	...	...	...	...	919 5 8	
Total Salaries					6,596 1 2	6,700 0 0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>						
Pandit	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	
Clerk	...	...	...	...	425 0 0	
Temporary clerk	...	...	...	...	50 5 2	
Draftsmen	...	...	...	...	1,450 0 0	
Photographer	...	...	...	...	670 0 0	
Servants	...	...	...	...	466 5 0	
Total Salaries					4,861 10 2	5,400 0 0
<i>Allowance.</i>						
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	3,004 8 6	4,000 0 0
Compensation for dearness of provisions	...	...	...	...	101 8 0	
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
Rent, rates and taxes	...	...	...	...	656 7 3	
Tour Charges	...	...	...	...	791 4 3	
Printing of Archæological Report for 1907-08	...	...	...	...	271 4 8	
Photography Charges	...	...	...	...	250 11 0	
Postage Charges	...	...	...	...	144 2 0	
Hot and cold weather Charges	...	...	...	...	68 9 10	
Telegraph Charges	...	...	...	...	18 9 6	
Purchase and carriage of stationery	...	...	...	...	35 11 0	
" " repair of furniture	...	...	...	...	165 0 3	
" " " " tents	...	...	...	...	52 12 6	
" of books and maps etc.	...	...	...	...	124 13 0	
" of drawing instruments	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	
Liveries of peons	...	...	...	...	38 0 0	
Purchase of coins and ancient manuscripts etc.	...	...	...	...	46 0 0	
Typing Charges	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	279 3 5	
Total Contingencies					2,960 8 8	2,950 0 0
Grand Total					17524 4 6	19050 0 0

10. The following is a statement showing the amount of time spent on tours :—

Tours.

TOURS BY DR. VOGEL.

<i>UNITED PROVINCES.</i>				<i>PUNJAB.</i>		
Benares	...	...	2 days.	Delhi	...	3 days.
Sahéṭh Mahéṭh	...	...	4 „	Dalhousie	...	74 „
Balrampur	...	...	1 day.	Chambā State	...	78 „
Fyzabad	...	...	2 days.	Dunérā	...	1 day.
Lucknow	...	...	6 „	Dhār	...	1 „
Muttra	...	...	26 „	Simla	...	29 „
				Ambala	...	2 „

TOURS BY MYSELF.

In camp at Bhītargāon, Cawnpore District from the 14th January to 16th March 1909, preparing record drawings, plans and photographs of the ancient monuments in that district.

TOURS BY PT. HIRANANDA, M. A.

The Pandit has visited Sahéṭh Mahéṭh, Harappā and Shórkót chiefly to ascertain if certain sites at these places could be protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.

11. *Tour programme for, 1909-10:*—Besides carrying out the necessary tours of inspection in connection with the conservation of ancient monuments in this circle, I propose to tour in the Kangra District and Kulu Sub-division in order to complete the list of ancient monuments there and inspect the repairs to the temples at Nūrpur, Baijnāth and Bajaurā. Dr. Vogel has also requested me to make a complete survey and record drawings and photographs of the group of brick temples in the Fatehpur District. The listing of Ancient Monuments in the Jehlum and Shahpur Districts will also have to be brought up to date and if time permits an inspection of the ancient temples in the Salt range will be carried out. However, this programme may be subject to alteration when Dr. Vogel returns to take over charge of his office in January 1910.]

A. H. LONGHURST,

*Offg. Superintendent Archaeological Survey,
Northern Circle.*

May 1909.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
		PUNJAB.				
Baijnāth ...	Kangra ...	Special repairs to temple of Baijnāth:	1,583	11	5	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 1,785-1-0.
" ...	" ...	Special repairs to temple of Sidhnāth.	125	6	0	Work completed, expenditure up to date Rs. 390-5-7.
Haripur ...	" ...	Special repairs to Ambikeśvar temple.	17	1	0	Work completed expenditure up to date Rs. 529-3-6.
Nūrpur ...	" ...	Special repairs to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	148	7	2	Work completed.
" ...	" ...	Annual repair to temple in Nūrpur Fort.	10	0	0	Ditto
Shāh Bilaur	Lahore ...	Fixing a marble tablet in Mahārājā Sher Singh's Bārādārī.	30	0	0	Ditto
Róhtās ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Raja Mān Singh's residence and Bāoli.	605	0	0	
Kaṭās ...	" ...	Repairs to Satgarah temple	76	0	0	
Manikiālā ...	" ...	" " Stupa (tope)...	14	0	0	
Saidān ...	Attock ...	" " Bāoli ...	26	0	0	
Losar ...	" ...	" " " ...	125	0	0	
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Replacing two <i>mutakas</i> in Rai Pithaurā's temple.	16	0	0	
" ...	" ...	Exploring two gates of Rai Pithaurā's Fort and exposing their floors.	154	0	0	
		TOTAL ...	2,930	9	7	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the year 1908-09—continued.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.		Remarks.
			Rs.	A. P.	
		UNITED PROVINCES.			
Bhītargāon...	Cawnpur ...	Special repairs to Brick temple.	500	0 0	In progress, an estimate for the restoration of the temple has been prepared for Rs. 3,023.
Sārṇāth ...	Benares ...	Repairs to the Buddhist Dhamek Stūpa.	859	0 0	Expenditure up to date Rs. 3,932. An estimate for further repairs has been prepared and sanctioned.
" ...	" ...	Constructing a museum...	20,705	0 0	In progress. The expenditure up to date Rs. 31,186 against an estimate of Rs. 68,095.
" ...	" ...	Repairs to Jagat Sukh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stūpas.	224	0 0	An estimate is under preparation.
Bhiti ...	Ghazipur ...	Replacing glass plate over the Gupta pillar inscription.	32	0 0	
Akona ...	Hamīrpur...	Petty repairs to Chandela temple and masonry tank and cleaning.	66	8 0	Ditto
Satewara ...	" ...	Cleaning jungle and rubbish and repairing approach steps of Jain temple.	91	5 0	Estimate for Rs.213.
" ...	" ...	Cleaning jungle etc., of Brahmanical temple.	25	0 0	Estimate Rs. 343.
		Do. of a temple...	54	0 0	" , 100.
Sahēth Mahēt.	Gonpa ...	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation.	1,759	0 0	Work Completed.
Sandī ...	Hardoi ...	Petty repairs to Phal Matī.	1	0 0	Allotment Rs. 100.
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur ...	Special repairs to explored buildings at Māthā-Kuār-Kā kot.	200	1 0	
Total Carried Over ...			4,516	14 0	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my circle during the years 1908—09—concluded.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			Remarks.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	Rs.	A.	P.	
		Brought forward ...	4,516	14	0	
Muttra ...	Muttra ...	Excavation of two ancient tanks ...	200	0	0	Work Completed.
Brindaban ...	„	Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities...	449	15	7	„ „
Kalsi ...	Dehradun ...	Repairs to Aśoka stone...	8	12	0	
		TOTAL ...	5175	9	7	

APPENDIX. B.

Acquisitions for Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A sculptured fragment found near Mandiān, Tahsil Dhūrī, Patiala State. It appears to be the top portion of a slab carved with an image, which probably represented some Hindu deity.

2. A Stone Slab ($10'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$) with an indistinct inscription in Gurmukhī, apparently of recent date. It was noticed in Rawalpindi Bāzār by the antiquity dealer Mehr Chand.

3. A lead die purchased at Lahore and inscribed " Manak Pir Ahmad Walaitī Tari Korawa 120 San."

4. Four specimens of inscribed clay sealing found in excavation on the ancient site of Kasia, Gorakhpur District.

5. An old cannon, unearthed from one of the turrets of the old Rāmgarh Fort in the Ludhiana Tahsil.

6. Thirty-nine pieces of Gandhāra sculptures from the collection of Lord William Beresford.

7. 152 pieces of Gandhāra sculpture from Do :

8. A collection of miscellaneous old coins, transferred from the Delhi Municipal Museum.

1. No. 4 was transferred from Lucknow Museum on behalf of the Government United Provinces.

2. Nos. 6 and 7 were sent to Lahore Museum by the Director General of Archæology in India.

CHAMBA' MUSEUM.

A.—STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Sarāhan inscription of Sātyaki, the son of Bhogaṭa; 9th or 10th century A.D.
2. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Vidagdha ; 10th century A.D.
3. Tūr image inscription of the reign of Raja Dodaka; 10th century A. D.
4. Tūr image of Pārvatī.
5. Bhākunḍ fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva ; probably A. D. 1028-9.
6. Ḍaḍvār fountain inscription of the reign of Trailokyadeva ; probably A. D. 1041.
7. Bāṇótā fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Soma-varman ; 11th century A. D.
8. Lóh Tikrī fountain inscription of the reign of Rājā Jāsaṭa ; A. D. 1114.
9. Devī Kóṭhī statuette of Nārāyaṇa, of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman ; 12th century A. D.
10. Devī Kóṭhī fountain inscription of the reign of Raja Lalita-varman ; A. D. 1159-60.
11. Devī Kóṭhī fountain inscription.
12. Baṭrūndī „ „
13. Mangalóa „ „
14. Sryā Dudhār „ „
15. Bhaṭkāra „ „
16. Sukoi „ „
17. Nāl „ „
18. Chambā fountain slab.
- 19-27. Luḍu „ slabs.
28. Bāṇótā „ slab.
29. Dhundh „ „
30. Dyól inscription of Raja Udai Singh.
31. Salūṇī inscription.
32. Dhundh fountain inscription.
33. Stone goose from Raṇhūn Kóṭhī.
34. Guggā image from Jagatī.
35. Vishṇu image from Svāim.

B.—COPPER INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Copper-plate ($1'1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Yugākara-varman, the son of Sāhilla-varman, in the 10th year of his reign (about A. D. 950). It records a grant of land to the templo of Narsingh at Brahmapura (Brahmor), the ancient capital of the State. Present owner Mutalvi, *pujārī* of the Narsingh temple.

2. Copper-plate ($1'5'' \times 1'1''$) issued by Vidagdha, the son of Yugākara-varman, in the 4th year of his reign (about A. D. 964). It records a grant of land at Sumaṅgala, now Suṅgal, to a Brahman named Nandu (ka). Present owners Dīdō, Dēvīdyāl etc : Brahmans at Suṅgal, *pargaṇā* Gudyāl, who still enjoy the grant.

3. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{8}'' \times 6''$) alleged to have been issued by Vidagdha but in reality a forgery of the Muhammadan period. It was probably copied from a genuine document. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Sai, *pargaṇā* Gudyāl, and is now in possession of Byaja a Brahman resident of the said village.

4. Copper-plate ($1'2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 10\frac{3}{4}''$) issued by Soma-varman, the son of Sālvāhana, in the 7th year of his reign (about A. D. 1067) on the occasion of a solar eclipse. It records a grant of land at Kulikagoshṭha, now Kulait, in the *pargaṇā* of Trighaṭṭaka, modern Tréhtā, in the upper Rāvī valley. This as well as the next plate (No. 5) contain an extensive eulogy in praise of Sāhilla the founder of Chambā town and extolls his victories over the Kīras, the Saumatikas and the ruler of Durgara i.e. Dugar, the country of the Dogrās. The document mentions the name of the Rāṇās Rthila and Kāhila who held the offices of Prime-Minister and Great-Recordkeeper respectively. Present owners Thaluman, Jungi etc. Brahmans and *Pujārīs* of the Kārtikasvāmi temple at Kulait, who still possess the land.

5. Copper-plate ($1'6'' \times 1'$) granted by Somavarman and issued by his brother and successor Aśaṭa in the first year of the latter's reign (about A. D. 1080). It records a grant of lands situated in various villages round Chambā town to the temples of Viṣṇu and Śiva and mentions the ancient names of the *pargaṇās* adjoining the capital. The document contains the same eulogy on Sāhilla which is found in No. 4 and mentions in addition a victory reported by that ruler over the Tarushkas (Turks) i.e., the Muhammadans. The plate belongs now to the temples of Champāvati and Hari Rāi in Chamba City which enjoy the grant.

6. Copper-plate ($1'1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Aśaṭa, the son of Sālavāhana, in the 5th year of his reign (about A. D. 1085). It records a grant of land in the Bhaṭṭāraka *pargaṇā* to a Brahman named Macha. Present owner Jasu Brahman at Thundhu-Mundhu *pargaṇās* Gudyāl.

7. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 8''$) issued by Vairāsi-varman in Śāstra samvat 1387 (A. D. 1330). It records a grant of land at the village of Gurōti, *pargaṇā* Gudhyāl. Present owner Lóchā and other Brahmans at the said village:

NOTE.—Inscriptions Nos. 1-2 and 4-6 have been preliminarily edited in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1902-3, pp. 244-271.

8. Copper-plate ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 73, Śaka-samvat 1318 (A. D. 1396.) It records a grant of land at the village of Bhaisā ? now Mhesa, *pargaṇā* Lilh, now Lilh. Present owner Manga, GhInku and other Brahmans at Mhesa.

9. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8''$) issued by Bhoṭa-varman the son of Māṇikya-varman ; no date. It records a grant of land at the village of Jungurāra, now Jhungarār, in Chaturāha, now Churāh. Present owner Chanaṇ a Brahman resident of the said village.

10. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 5\frac{3}{8}''$) issued by Samgrāma varman in Śaka-samvat 1316, Śāstra-samvat 70 (A. D. 1395). It records a grant of land belonging to a Brahman named Gokal in the Bakāṇ *pargaṇā*. The plate is broken in two and completely burnt.

11. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Samgrāma-varman ; no date. The last owner was a Brahman, Śiv Karṇ by name, in the village Miṇḍha, *pargaṇā* Panjata. On his death the grant lapses.

12. Copper-plate issued by Ananda-varman in Śaka-samvat 1403, Śāstra-samvat 57 (A. D. 1481). It records a grant of land at Uham, *pargaṇā* Melha and belongs to a Brahman, named Atrā, a resident of that village.

13. Copper-plate ($5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman in Śāstra-samvat 88, Śaka-samvat 1434 (A. D. 1512). It records a grant of land at the village of Ghureṭha, *pargaṇā* Bhaṛiyā and belongs to a Brahman named Gharathu Prabhdyaḷ.

14. Copper-plate ($12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued in the reign of Gaṇeśa-varman by his son and co regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 341 (A. D. 1558) on occasion of a pilgrimage to Badri Nāth and Kedār Nath. It records a grant of land at the village Chahnya now Chuhn in Bhaṭṭi and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

15. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Gaṇeśa-varman and his son and co-regent Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 34 (A. D. 1558). It records a grant of land to a Brahman in the village of Mohḍayā, *pargaṇā* Habārā in Bhaṭṭi and belongs to Jyōtishī Chandramaṇī. ●

16. Copper-plate ($11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Bahādur Singh of Kuḷū in Śāstra-samvat 35 (A. D. 1559) on the occasion of the marriage of his three daughters Sunu, Gaṅgā and Raṇjo. It records a grant of land at the village Hāṭ near Bajaurā and other localities in Kuḷū. The grantee was Pandit Ramāpati the son of Pandit Surānand and *gura* to the Raja of Chambā. The plate is now in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Mohan Lāl, who is descendant of the original donee. The inscription was edited in the *Annual Report* of the *Archaeological Survey* for 1903-4, pp. 261-269 with a facsimile.

17. Copper-plate ($1'3'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the hibernal solstice or Makara-sankrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Kīnanā *pargaṇā* Bhaṛiyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chambā City.

18. Copper-plate ($1' \times 10''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 51 (A. D. 1575) on the occasion of the hibernal Solstice or Makara-sankrānti. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village of Thananā, *pargaṇā* Bhariyā, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa in Chamba City.

19. Copper-plate ($1' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 62 (A. D. 1586). It records a grant of land to a Brahman and belongs to the Purōhit Baṛu Didó.

20. Copper-plate ($1'2'' \times 11''$) issued by Balabhadra the son of Virabhāna and grandson of Pratāp Singh in Śāstra-samvat 65 Vikrama-samvat 1646 (A. D. 1589). No less than forty-two copper-plates of this Raja are known, of which the present one) is the earliest in date. It records a grant of land to the Raja's guru Ramāpati Pūrṇānand and is in possession of the present Rājaguru Pandit Mōhan Lāl.

21. Copper-plate ($1'3'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 68, Vikrama-samvat 1649 (A. D. 1592). It records a grant of land at the village Kōtlā, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

22. Copper-plate ($1'6'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 75, Vikrama-samvat 1656 (A. D. 1599). It records the appointment of the Brahman Ísvara as the Raja's family priest and is now in possession of the donee's descendant Purōhit Mansā.

23. Copper-plate ($1' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 83, Vikrama-samvat 1664 (A. D. 1607). It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Pura, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

24. Copper-plate ($1'1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$) issued in the reign of Balabhadra by his son the heir-apparent Janārdan in Śāstra-samvat 89, Vikrama-samvat 1600 (read 1670) (A. D. 1613). It records a grant of land at the village Maṅgulór, now Maṅgulol, *pargaṇā* Sāhó, and belongs to Gópāla Sanju.

25. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 5, Vikrama-samvat 1686 (A. D. 1629). It records a grant of land to a Brahman in the village Midaghā, *pargaṇā* Chūnh, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī Nārāyaṇa.

26. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 7, Vikrama-samvat 1688 (A. D. 1631). It records a grant of land at the village Lāhrī, *pargaṇā* Bhaṭṭi-Tikri and belongs to the State.

27. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 5''$) issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 8, Vikrama-samvat 1693 (read 1689), (A. D. 1632). It records a grant of land at the village Panjyārā, and belongs to Chhunphanān, Poṛhi, Maṅgnu and others.

28. Copper-plate ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{3}{8}''$) issued in the reign of Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 12, Vikrama-samvat 1693 (A.D. 1636) by his son Mān Singh. It records a grant of land to a Brahman at the village Gadód, *pargaṇā* Jasor, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇa.

29. Copper-plate $1'1'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$ issued by Balabhadra in Śāstra-samvat 16 Vikrama-samvat 1697 (A. D. 1640). It records a grant of land to the Raja's cook at the village Kumbāró, *parganā* Sāhó and belongs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa. It is the last but one plate of Balabhadra.

30. Copper-plate ($9'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$) issued by Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 17, Vikrama-samvat 1698 (A. D. 1641). It records a grant of land of Chāmunda Dēvī at Mindhal in Pāngī and is still the property of that shrine.

31. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{8}''$) issued in the reign of Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A. D. 1644). It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Dāī Baṭulā at the village Bhujaḷā, *parganā* Bakāṇ and belongs to Nikā Sibānotor.

32. Copper-plate ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$) issued in the reign of Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 17 [o]2 (A. D. 1645-6). It records a grant of land by the Raja's wetnurse Dāī Baṭulā, at the village Sarāhaṇ, *parganā* Sāhó, and belongs to the Brahman Magnā a resident of that village.

33. Copper-plate ($11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10''$) issued by Prithvi Singh in Śāstra-samvat 21, Vikrama-samvat 1702 (A. D. 1646). It records a grant of land at the village Gaila, *parganā* Nadha (now Rājnagar), and belongs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa.

34. Copper-plate ($10'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) issued by Chhattar Singh (here-called Śatru-simha) in the 15th year of his reign or Śāstra-samvat 54, Vikrama-samvat 1734 (A. D. 1678). It records a grant of land to a Góśāīn at the village Samot, *parganā* Dyuhr, and belongs to the temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa.

35. Copper-plate ($1'4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$) issued by Amrit Pāl, Raja of Basohli (1) on the occasion of his invasion in Chambā territory. It is dated Vikrama-samvat 1831, Śaka-samvat 1696 (A. D. 1774) and records a grant of land at the village Surdāṇī (?), *parganā* Dīhur or Dyuhr. It belongs to Jyotishī Chandramaṇī.

36. Copper-plate ($10\frac{3}{8}'' \times 6\frac{5}{8}''$) dated from Nadaun in Kangra, Vikrama-samvat 1845 (A. D. 1788) and records a treaty between Rāj Singh of Chambā and Sansār Chand Katóch of Kangra. It belongs to the State.

(1). He possesses a portrait of this Raja.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

A.—List of antiquities discovered on the site of the old brick temple at Bhītar-gāon, Cawnpore District.

1. Terra-Cotta bas-relief rectangular panel ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$) representing a male figure standing over the sitting figure of Gaṇéśa and evidently demanding from the latter, the plate of sweetmeats that he holds in one of his left hands. Gaṇéśa being represented as having four arms.

2. Terra-cotta bas-relief circular panel ($7\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter and 2" thick) representing a smiling female head looking out of a circular window.

3—7. Terra-cotta bas-reliefs, each $6'' \times 6''$ representing female heads looking out of arched windows.

8. Terra-cotta bas-relief, broken portion of a rectangular panel ($5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$) representing male figure, head and right-arm missing.

9. Carved stone tablet ($7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$) representing Śiva and Pārbatī, with Gaṇéśa and Nandī below. This antiquity was found inside the sanctum, about 14 feet below the floor level of the temple lying amongst the foundations.

10—12. Terra-cotta fragments of female heads.

13. Terra-cotta fragment of animal head.

14—31. Carved bricks incomplete.

32—38. Terra-cotta fragments.

39. Terra-cotta bas-reliefs, broken rectangular panel, ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$) representing two male figures, one standing over the other. Head and right leg of the lower figure are missing and only one leg of the other figure is preserved.

40—50. Terra-cotta fragments.

51. „ bas-relief circular panel (11" diameter). Much decayed.

52—68. Broken terra-cotta fragments.

69—81. „ Carved bricks.

B.—FINDS FROM SAHÉTH MAHÉTH.

1. Collection of *couries* or Shells.

2. Twenty-seven small fragments of stone sculptures and terra cotta figures.

3. Two cases containing terra-cottas and antiquities excavated in 1907-08.

4. Copper-plate ($1' 6'' \times 1' 2\frac{1}{4}''$) of the reign of Govinda Chandra, dated *samvat* 1186 (1128 A. D.). Edited in the *Epigraphia Indica* by L. Daya Ram Sahni.

C.—FROM OTHER PLACES.

(i).—STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Inscribed pedestal ($1' \times 9''$) of a broken sculpture of red sandstone from Bithā near Allahabad. It is described at p. 49 of Cunningham's A. S. R. Vol. III, plate XVIII.

2. Inscribed stone *linga* ($2'9'' \times 11''$) from Bharadi Dih, near village Karamdānde in the Fyzabad District. It is a record by Prithvī-Sena, a Minister of the Gupta Emperor, Kumāra-gupta I, dated 117th year of the Gupta era or A. D. 436.

(ii).—COPPER INSCRIPTIONS.

1. Copper plate ($1'4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$) of Paramārdideva, Sāmvat 1233, A. D. 1176. Presented to the Museum by Khallo Brahman of Pachar, Jhansi District.

2. Copper-plate ($1'3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1'$) of the reign of Chandradeva, dated Sāmvat 1148 (A. D. 1090) from Chandrāvati, District Benares.

(iii).—MISCELLANEOUS.

1-4. Bowls of *phul*, mixed metal (diameters $5''$, $5\frac{1}{2}''$, $5\frac{3}{4}''$ and $6''$ respectively) from Kukur Bhokwa, Gonda District.

5. Spouted copper vessel with lid (ht. $7\frac{3}{4}''$, diameter $5''$) found containing coins of Sikandar Lodi (A. D. 1488) from Balrampur, Gonda District.

6. Fragment ($8'' \times 6''$) of a Sculpture of sandstone from Mahóbā, District Hamirpur.

7. One toy cart wheel of clay (diameter $2\frac{1}{2}''$) from Bhrila, Basti District.

*8. Miniature terra-cotta human figure ($4'' \times 2''$) from Kosam, Allahabad District.

*9. Rude terra-cotta probably of Śiva and Pārbati from Kosam, Allahabad District.

*These have been exchanged with the Indian Museum, Calcutta for an inscribed umbrella staff from Śrāvastī.

MATHURA (MUTTRA) MUSEUM.

1908-09.

—:0:—

						Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Inscribed Nāga statue from Chhargāon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	„ stele from Maghórā	...	...	...	...	19	13	0
3.	Seated Bodhisattva from Ganeshrā	...	...	...	...	10	12	0
4.	Six Small sculptures from Mahāban	...	...	...	...	10	8	0
5.	Three small sculptures from Sartohi kund	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
6.	Brahmā and Sarasvatī from Mahāban	...	...	...	...	5	8	0
7.	Seated male statue	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
8.	Three-headed image	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
9.	Railing pillar	...	...	...	...	4	8	0
10.	Nāga image	...	...	...	...	11	8	0
11.	Image from Gogipur	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
12.	Seated Buddha	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
13.	Round slab	...	...	...	...	4	10	0
14.	Sculpture	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
15.	Vishṇu image	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
16.	Jain sculpture	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
17.	Female statue	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
18.	Inscribed Nāga image	...	...	...	...	37	8	0
19.	Six sculptures	...	...	...	...	7	2	0
20.	Jain chaumukhi	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
21.	Three female statuettes	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
22.	Three Sūrya images	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
23.	Three sculptures	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
24.	Four sculptures near Katrā	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
25.	Lion figure	...	...	...	...	8	9	0
26.	Inscribed Jain image, Balbhadar Kund	...	...	...	...	5	8	0
27.	Lion figure	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
28.	Two sculptures, Balbhadar Kund	...	...	...	...	5	14	0
29.	Old brass-work	...	...	...	...	52	10	0
30.	Torana	...	...	...	...	48	10	0
31.	White marble statuette	...	...	...	...	43	0	0
32.	vishṇu image	...	...	...	...	21	0	0

Total Carried Over ... 369 2 0

(1) The figures do not include contingencies.

				Rs. A. P.		
Brought forward				...	369	2 0
33.	Three sculptures from Muttra city	...	...	...	3	2 0
34.	Inscribed pedestal	...	...	...	2	8 0
35.	Nāga image	...	...	...	1	4 0
36.	Śiva image	...	...	...
37.	„	...	...	...	5	8 0
38.	Small Nāga image	...	...	...	2	2 0
39.	Jain Chaumukhi of red stone	...	...	...
40.	Inscribed seated Buddha from Anyór	...	...	...	40	8 0
41.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal of a seated Buddha from Ambrika Tilā	...	...	...
42.	Inscribed sculpture from Rāl	...	...	...	7	4 0
43.	Fragment of a pedestal supported by lions and inscribed, from Lākhānāu locality, Distt. Aligarh	...	...	...
44.	Standing male figure with pedestal inscribed from Do :	...	...	...	43	14 0
45.	Inscribed pedestal from Rāl	...	...	...
46.	Two fragments of an inscribed slab	...	...	...
47.	Fragment of an inscribed pedestal	...	...	...
48.	Brahmā with inscribed pedestal from Arjunapurā near Muttra	...	...	...
49.	Female figure from Muttra city	...	...	...
50.	Fragmentary pilaster from Manóharpur	...	...	...
51.	Seated male figure with bulky abdomen	...	...	...
52.	Fragmentary panel with two female and one male figure from Manóharpur	...	...	...
53.	Fragmentary panel with a human pair from Manóharpur	...	...	...
54.	Female figure from Manóharpur	...	...	...
55.	Fragmentary lintel Do :	...	...	...
56.	Lintel with five lions from Rāl	...	...	...
57.	Railing with a female figure from Arjunapurā	...	...	...
58.	Group of seven females and one male (Mātṛkās ?) one side broken, from Dhangāon	...	...	...
59.	Sculpture representing two male dwarfs with corpulent stomach from Vināyak Gaṇés Tilā	...	...	...
60.	Standing male (yaksha) figure from Muttra city	...	...	...
61.	Door jamb from Rāl	...	...	...
62.	Pedestal from Késavpurā	...	...	...
63.	Small lion figure from Bahādurpur	...	...	...
64.	Ram from Bharatpur Gate, Muttra city	...	...	...
65.	Broken panel with three male figures from the Kans-kā Qilāh	...	...	...
66.	Lintel from Dhangāon	...	...	...
67-69.	Three pillar bases from Rāl	...	...	...
70.	Nāga figure from Késavpurā	...	...	...
Total Carried Over				...	475	4 0

					Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward	...	475	4	0
71. Sun-god from Dhangāon	...	...	...	...	...
72. Three headed standing image from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa near Muttra	...	...	...	...	...
73-74. Headless jina figure from Sarasvatī Kuṇḍa	...	...	...	...	...
75. Standing male figure	Do :	...	...	...	...
76. Fragmentary panel with five seated females (mātrkās?) and one standing male figure from Jamālpur mound	...	...	...	...	...
77. Sūrya from Saptasamudri well near Muttra	...	...	...	...	...
78. Human pair from Usphahār	...	...	...	...	...
79. Fragmentary inscribed pillar from Kankālī Tīlā	...	...	...	4	11 0
80. Pilaster	...	...	...	...	...
81. Flying figure	...	...	...	...	...
82. Sculpture from Usphahār	...	...	...	...	...
83. Portion of a halo from Anand Tīlā	...	...	...	...	...
84. Pillar from Usphahār	...	...	...	...	...
85. Ashatabhuji with inscribed pedestal from Midhauī village in Sadābād Parganā, Distt : Muttra	...	...	...	...	...
86. Panel with three female figures from Rāl	...	...	...	...	...
87. Standing male figure probably Greek from a garden on the Brindāban Road with pedestal inscribed	...	...	...	...	...
88-155. Old brass work from Muttra city	...	...	...	...	...
156. Standing life size male figure from Kankoor Tīlā near Jaisinghpurā	...	...	22	8	0
157. Chess board and mates of exquisitely carved ivory	...	...	...	...	...
158. Terra-cotta standing female from Gausnā near Muttra	...	...	...	...	...
159. Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban	...	...	...	...	...
160. Inscribed stone slab from Brindāban	...	...	...	...	...
161-260 Fragmentary sculptures (Jaina, Buddist, as well as Brahmanical) exhumed from Shaloka and Ganéswar tanks near Muttra	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	502	7	0	

Nos : 76-7 and 80-81 were respectively presented by Pandit Ram Chand Head Clerk and Mr : Ingram.

No. 157- Presented by the Court of wards estate of the late Hon : Rājā Seth] Lachhman Das C. I. E. of Muttra.

No. 159. Secured by Mr. D. Calnan Commr : Agra.

APPEN-
INSCRIPTIONS COPIED

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
CHAMBA		
1 Siyā, Loh-Tikrī <i>Par-gaṇā</i> ...	Fountain slab (ht. 3', width 6').	Two panels 2' × 4½", each containing 3 lines.
2 Salūnī ...	Irregular stone slab.	
3 Brahmor (1½ mile from) on road to Khanī ...	Rock on the left bank of Brah-mānī Dēvī.	One line, 3' 10" long.
4 Kuārsi (5 miles from) on road of Chahnota	Rock.	Seven irregular lines 1' 2" long.
MANDI		
5 Maṇḍī ...	Copper-plate.	
JAMMU-KASHMÍR		
6 Kīramchi (Jammu)...	Copper-plate.	
7 Kotlā Fīrōz Shāh, Delhi ...	Stone pillar.	North side 22 lines. South „ 20 „ East „ 21 „ West „ 20 „
8 Fatehgarh, Delhi ...	Do.	North side 15 lines. South „ 14 „
UNITED		
9 Pachar, Jhansi District, Bundelkhand...	Copper-plate.	Twenty lines.
10 Farukhabād ...	Bronze pillar, broken in two, with bell-shaped base and octagonal shaft. It is locally known as <i>Bhīm Sen ki gadā</i> .	Two indistinct lines about 8" long. Letters in-laid in silver.

DIX C.

IN 1908-09.

Language and script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
STATE.		
Sanskrit and Śāradā.	First year of the reign of Asata, Māgha śutī 13 Chandradine, Ādrā nakshatre.	
Sanskrit and Nāgarī.		The stone is placed in the State Museum.
Tibetan.	None.	Record of a "Garuda Lord"
Bhāshā (?) Tānkrī.	"	Apparently modern.
STATE.		
Bhāshā-Tānkrī.	Samvat 42 (A. D. 1666 ?) Reign of Sidh Sēn.	The plate belongs to Rāmeshar Chaudri.
STATE.		
Do.	Reign of Bhopāl Pāl (of Basōhli ?)	Bisht Khatri.
Pāli, Brāhmī.	Piyadasi-Āśoka.	Copied for the revised edition of Āśoka inscriptions by Professor Hultzsch.
Do.	Do.	Do.
PROVINCE.		
Sanskrit Nāgarī.	Reign of Paramārdideva Samvat 1233, Kārtika Vadi 8, Wednesday.	The plate has been deposited in the Lucknow Museum.

INSCRIPTIONS CO

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
11. Farukhabad ...	Stone image (broken) at Town Hall. It is said to have come from Kanauj.	One line about 18 inches long.
12. Dihuli, Mainpuri District.	Stone slab ...	Six lines 13½" long. ...
13. Muttra, Museum.	Jina image (ht. 2' 10") from Balbhadar Kund, head and arms missing.	Three lines ...
14. Garhwā, Allahabad District.	Stone slab ...	Ditto ...
15. Sārnāth, Benares District.	Fragmentary stone pillar ...	Some eleven lines. ...
16. Allahabad ...	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
17. Kālsi ...	Quartz boulder ...	South face 39 lines } West end 21 " } East " 1 " } ...
NEPAL		
18. Rummindei, Lum-bini.	Stone pillar ...	Five lines ...
19. Nigāva ...	Stone pillar ...	Four lines ...

PIED IN 1908-09.

Language and script	Date and Ruler's name.	REMARKS.
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	.....	The record begins with <i>om-deya dharmoyam</i> showing the image to be votive.
Sanskrit-Nāgarī ...	Reign of Śrī Vīra Simhadeva saṁ (v) at 1486 Phālguna.	.....
.....	Vadi 7? Friday, ...	.....
Prākṛit-Brāhmī ...	.....	Much mutilated, in possession of Major B. D. Bose of Allahabad.
Pālī-Brāhmī ...	Piyadasi-Aśoka ...	Copied for the revised edition of Asoka inscriptions by Professor Hultzsch.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
TARĀĪ.		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto

APPENDIX D.

Photographs Taken in 1908-09.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CHAMBA STATE	PUNJAB.	
1	963	Chambā City ...	General view ...	12" × 10"
2	964	" " ...	" " (from Chāmunda) ...	"
3	965	Chambā State ...	Upper Rāvi valley ...	"
4	966	Brahmor ...	General view (from south) ...	"
5	967	" ...	" " (from south-west) ...	"
6	968	" ...	Temple of Lakshanā (facade) ...	"
7	969	" ...	Brazen bull of Meru-varman ...	"
8	970	Sīyā ...	Fountain stone ...	"
9	971	Chambā city ...	Temple of Hari Rai (from north-east) ...	8½" × 6½"
10	972	Chambā city ...	Dēvi Kothī inscription in state Museum...	"
11	973	Khajiār ...	Temple of Khaji Nag ...	"
12	974	Brahmor ...	General view (from south-west) ...	"
13	975	Ditto ...	Group of local officials ...	"
14	976	Ditto ...	Brazen bull of Meru-verman ...	"
15	977	Ditto ...	Temple of Manimahés (from north) ...	"
16	978	Ditto ...	" " " (from north-west) ...	"
17	979	Ditto ...	" " " (from south) ...	"
18	980	Ditto ...	Temple of Lakshanā (from north) ...	"
19	981	Ditto ...	Image of Lakshanā ...	"
20	982	Ditto ...	Image of Gaṇeśa ...	"
21	983	Ditto ...	Image of Narasimha ...	"
22	984	Ditto ...	Rock cut images ...	"
23	985	Trehā ...	Upper Rāvi valley ...	"
24	986	" Ghumsal ...	Inscribed Sivalaya ...	"
25	987	Chhatrārhi ...	Image of Sakti Dēvi ...	"
26	988	Ditto ...	Wood-carved capital ...	"
27	989	Brehī ...	Fountain of the four castes ...	"
28	990	Sīyā ...	Fountain stone ...	"

Photographs taken in 1908-09—(continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
29	991	Bharārā ...	Fountain Stone ...	"
30	992	Ditto ...	" " ...	"
31	993	Ditto ...	" " ...	"
32	994	Savāir ...	Inscribed Devī image ...	8½" × 6½"
33	995	Chambā city ...	Copper-plate of Yugākara ...	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
34	996	Muttra Museum	Votive stupa ...	"
35	997	Ditto ...	Slab from Holī Gate ...	"
36	998	Ditto ...	Slab from Rāj Ghat ...	"
37	999	Ditto ...	Buddha statuette from Katrā ...	"
38	1000	Ditto ...	" " " Anyor ...	"
39	1001	Ditto ...	Bodhisattva image ...	"
40	1002	Ditto ...	" torso ...	"
41	1003	Ditto ...	Tirthamkara image ...	"
42-44	1004-6	Ditto ...	Stele in Amarāvati style ...	"
45	1007	Ditto ...	Fragment in Bharhut style ...	"
46	1008	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Holī Gate ...	"
47	1009	Ditto ...	Railing-pillar from Kotā ...	"
48	1010	Ditto ...	Statuette of Viṣṇu ...	"
49	1011	Ditto ...	" " Balarāma ...	"
50-53	1012-15	Ditto ...	Torāṇa lintel from city ...	"
54	1016	CAWNPORE DISTRICT. Bhītargāon ...	Old Brick Temple (view from south-east)	12" × 10"
55	1017	Ditto ...	" " " (from south) ...	"
56	1018	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of south elevation)	"
57	1019	Ditto ...	" " " (west elevation) ...	"
58	1020	Ditto ...	" " " (north elevation) ...	"
59	1021	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of plinth) ...	"
60	1022	Ditto ...	" " " (from elevation) ...	8½" × 6½"
61	1023	Ditto ...	" " " (detail of doorway) ...	"

Photographs taken in 1908-09.—(concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
		CAWNPORE DISTRICT,		
62	1024	Bhīrtargāon ...	Old Brick Temple (platform walls) ...	8½" × 6½"
63	1025	Do. ...	Terra-cotta panel (Gaṇeśa) ...	"
64	1026	Do. ...	" (six female heads) ...	"
65	1027	Do. ...	Portions of carved brick cornice and terra-cotta caps of pilasters.	"
66	1028	Do. ...	Terra-cotta fragments and ancient bricks.	"
67	1029	Do. ...	Modern idol on ancient sites close to temple	12" × 10"
68	1030	Béhta ...	Entrance to temple courtyard ...	8½" × 6½"
69	1031	Do. ...	Portion of door-frame ...	"
70	1032	Do. ...	Carved stone pillar ...	"
71	1033	Do. ...	Group of broken sculptures ...	"
72	1034	Do. ...	" " " ...	"
73	1035	Parauli ...	Brick Temple, front elevation ...	"
74	1036	Do. ...	" " back elevation ...	"
75	1037	Do. ...	" " detail of carved brick-work ...	"
76	1038	Cawnpore. ...	Standing Buddha, carved stone ...	"

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1908-09,

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Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Scale.
		UNITED PROVINCES. (CAWNPORE DISTRICT.)		
1	243	Bhītargāon ...	Plan of Brick Temple ...	$\frac{1}{50}$
2	244	Do. ...	Section of Brick Temple ...	"
3	245	Do. ...	Front elevation of Brick Temple ...	$\frac{1}{30}$
4	246	Do. ...	South " " " ...	"
5	247	Do. ...	Details of north-east angle of Brick Temple.	$\frac{1}{8}$
6	248	Do. ...	Plan showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	$\frac{1}{50}$
7	249	Do. ...	North elevation showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	"
8	250	Do. ...	South elevation showing proposed repairs to Brick Temple.	"
9	251	Do. ...	Detail of doorway showing proposed repairs.	$\frac{1}{32}$
10	252	Béhtā ...	Plan of Hindu Temple ...	$\frac{1}{80}$
11	253	Barauli ...	Plan of Ruined Brick Temple ...	$\frac{1}{20}$
		(DEHRA DUN DISTRICT).		
12	254	Kalsi ...	Plan elevation and section showing method of protecting Aśoka Rock inscription.	$\frac{1}{24}$

Note.—In addition to these, sixteen drawings of Sahéth-Mahéth have been inked in and six working drawings on tracing cloth, showing proposed repairs to the ruined brick temple at Bhītargāon were prepared for the use of the Public Works Department officer placed in charge of the work. A tracing of the ground plan of the temple at Béhtā has also been made for the guidance of the District Officer.

PART II.**CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS.***Cawnpore District.*

As I have already written detailed notes on the Conservation of ancient monuments in this District, which will be submitted to Government as soon as they are received from the Press, a brief account will suffice here. The most important ancient monument, that I inspected in the Cawnpore District, was the ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon, a small village, situated 20 miles to the south of Cawnpore belonging to the Narwal Tahsil. A detailed account and illustrations of this temple will be found in Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report, Vol. IX.

I found the temple in a very dilapidated condition, the whole of the upper portion of the spire down to the ornamental brick cornice being far too decayed to justify any attempt at repairs beyond closing up the well-like opening in the summit of the room from the outside with new brick-work making this portion of the building water-tight. The plinth should be restored so as to work the original site and to strengthen the base of the building. The circular brick arch over the door-way where the porch has fallen requires repairing on both sides of the entrance in order to support the overhanging mass of decayed brickwork above. These are the main points with regard to the repairs that I have proposed in my notes and as I found that a written description without drawings would be quite useless to assist the Public Works Department in carrying out the work I prepared a set of six working drawings showing the proposed repairs to this temple and explanatory notes showing the manner in which the work should be completed. These drawings I submitted to the District Engineer, Cawnpore and we discussed the repairs on the spot. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,023 has been framed and a special sum of Rs. 500 was allotted while I was in camp at Bhītargāon so that I might personally superintend the repairs but as there was some delay in obtaining the money I was only able to see the work commenced before I had to leave to return to Head-quarters. However there should be no difficulty about carrying out the work as the drawings show exactly how much of this ruined building should be repaired and how much should be left as it is.

In excavating the ground around the base line of the building we found a number of valuable and interesting terra-cotta bas-relief panels and broken fragments of beautifully carved bricks. These I had photographed, numbered and despatched to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A detailed list of these acquisitions will be found in Appendix, B. This excavation work also proved that this temple stood on a raised platform built on cell foundations like the brick temples in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces, an interesting fact that has not been noticed before. Another point about this temple, which does not appear to have been mentioned before, is that stone

beams or lintels, were originally placed at the front of the existing brick arch, both inside and outside of the sanctum entrance, the large cavities just above the doorway on both sides prove the fact conclusively and it is probable that the door-frame of the missing porch was also of carved stone similar to the door-frames of the brick temples in the Central Provinces mentioned above. It will be seen from the illustration in Volume IX of Cunningham's Reports, that this door-frame had been removed before he visited the temple and I feel sure that the chief cause of the collapse of this porch is due to the door-frame having been removed, the mass of brickwork above having no longer any support below, fell in, with the result that practically no trace of the porch now remains. One sometimes finds that modern built temples are partly constructed of ancient building material or contain sculptures or inscriptions taken from some ancient ruined temple in the district, and with this object in view I had inquiries made and found that there was a modern temple of some importance at the village of Béhtā, about two miles from Bhitargāon. On inspecting it, I found that although uninteresting enough exteriorly the interior of the sanctum showed that a very ancient brick and stone temple once stood here, the old stone work being beautifully and richly carved. A number of large and well executed sculptures together with broken portions of carved stone door-frames, architraves and pillars were lying about the temple compound or had been used in repairing the temple or compound entrance. It is obvious that all these sculptures and portions of ancient building material could not have belonged to the original temple that once stood here and that some of it must have been removed from some other ruined temple in the neighbourhood and brought to Béhtā at the time when the temple was so exteriorly repaired. The nearest and as far as I am aware the only ruined temple near Béhtā, is the ruined brick temple of Bhitargāon which is only two miles away and I feel sure that some of their ancient material represents portions of the missing stone door-frame and lintels of the brick temple at Bhitargāon. The sculptures alone prove that the ancient remains collected here belong to two distinct temples, for I found lying on the ground in the compound, the broken remains of a large well carved representation of Śiva and his consort Pārvatī seated on the bull Nandi, which must have been about 4 feet high when perfect, and in one of small modern cells built on either sides of the temple doorway, I found a particularly well carved representation of Vishṇu reclining upon the folds of the serpent Śeṣha illustrating the birth of Brahmā. It is a really fine piece of work and in good preservation and carved out of a solid block of sand stone (4' - 2" x 2' - 9" x 1' - 3"). It is not used as an object of worship but is lying on the ground neglected. There is a similar cell opposite containing two well carved images, one representing Lakshmaṇa (5' 3" x 2' 9" x 1' 0") and the other is a figure of Gaṇeśa (2' 6" x 2' 6" x 1' 0"). These three sculptures are all carved in similar stone and are of the same date, the stone being of a light buff colour and appears to be exactly the same as that used in the stone door-frame of the ancient brick temple of Lakshmaṇa at Sirpur, in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces where a similar representation of Vishṇu may be seen forming the upper portion of the

stone door-frame. In a great many respects the ancient brick temples in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces are similar to the one at Bhitargāon, only the latter appears to me to be at least a century older than the former and probably dates to the 5th century. The terra-cottas that I have collected at Bhitargāon are the finest I have ever seen in India, the expression given to the faces and the life and action shown in the modelling of the limbs and figures is almost perfect.

I have proposed in my *Conservation Notes* on this District, that the best of the sculptures at Bēhtā which are no longer regarded as objects of worship and which are lying there neglected and uncared for, should be removed to the Lucknow Museum, and if this request is made from the proper quarter, I do not think there will be much trouble in obtaining them for this purpose as apparently they are not considered of any interest or value by the few inhabitants of the village who use this temple as a place of worship.

While in camp at Bhitargāon I had prepared a number of record drawings, plans, sections, details and elevations together with a quantity of photographs of all the brick temples and sculptures that I found of any real importance or interest. I visited and inspected the brick temples at Parauli, Rār and Simbhūā mentioned by Cunningham, but with the exception of the ruined temple at Parauli, which is of the mediæval type and cannot be compared to the one at Bhitargāon, I found no subvention by Government is necessary as the temples at Rār and Simbhūā are of little or no interest from an archæological point of view.

KANGRA DISTRICT.

The most important conservation work in this district appears to be repairs carried out to Ancient Monuments damaged by the earthquake of 1905, notably, to the temples of Baijnāth and Sidhnāth at Baijnāth. In the case of the old stone temple of Baijnāth, Rs : 1785-1-0 is the total cost of the repairs up to date and it will be seen from the list given in Appendix, A, that the work is stated to have been completed. From the photographs that I have seen and from Cunningham's Report on this building it is pleasant to learn that this fine old monument has been successfully repaired. I shall make it my duty to inspect the repairs in this district and in the Kulu sub-division as soon as possible. As I am not yet familiar with the ancient monuments in this circle beyond those which I inspected in the Cawnpore District at Dr. Vogel's suggestion, immediately on taking over charge of this circle as officiating Superintendent I beg to be allowed to refer readers of these notes to the list given in Appendix, A, for further information on this subject. Below will be found a list of ancient monuments declared as protected under the Act during 1908-09.

List showing the Buddhist and Hindu Monuments which have been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1908-09.

Province.	District.	Particulars of Site.	Protected by.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Benares District.	The site containing all the ancient monuments on the Buddhist site of Sārnāth in the Benares District.	Notification No. <u>1923-m</u> <u>367</u> dated 8th Sept. 1908.
	Cawnpore District.	The site of ancient brick temple at Bhītargāon together with the whole area of land within its compound wall in Tahsil Narwal.	Notification No. <u>1928-m</u> <u>367</u> dated 8th September 1908.
		The site of temple at Mauza Parauli known as "Mahādeo Bābā" together with a strip of land three yards wide around the said site in Tahsil Narwal.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Bihpur near Mauza Rār, known as "Phulmatī Devī" together with a strip of land 2 yards wide on the east side and 3 yards wide on the other three sides of the temple site in Tahsil Ghatampur.	
		The site of temple at Mauza Simbhūā together with a strip of land 3 yards wide around the plinth of the temple in Tahsil Cawnpore.	
	Fatehpur District.	The site of one temple at Mauza Tindaulī together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Bindki.	
		The site of one temple at Mauza Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yds. of the site in <i>parganā</i> Gazipur.	
		The site of 4 temples at Mauza Kurani 2 miles North of Bahuā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Gazipur.	
		The site of two temples at Mauza Thithaurā together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Fatehpur.	
		The site of one ruined temple at Saton 4 miles from Bahrapur together with whole area of land situated within 100 yards of the site in <i>parganā</i> Fatehpur.	

NOTES ON MUSEUMS BY DR. VOGEL.

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Most of my time in Chambā was spent in arranging the new State Museum which was opened on the 24th September 1908. by the Honourable Mr. R. E. Younghusband C, S. I. Commissioner of Lahore and at his proposal named after His Highness Rājā Sir Bhuri Singh, K. C. S. I.-C. I. E. The institution being placed in charge of Captain S. K. Barotru as Honorary Curator. The collection contains stone and copper-plate inscriptions, wood-carving, Indian pictures, portraits and ancient armour.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology was opened to the public in January 1909. I arranged the collection in co-operation with Mr. Tucker, who obtained a valuable collection of pictures by purchase.

I spent the month of November in re-arranging the Mathurā Municipal Museum with the assistance of Pandit Radha Krishna. The Museum was inspected by the Director General of Archæology and in consultation with him I have submitted fresh proposals for the improvement of the building to the Municipal Board. In the course of the year the collection has considerably been extended owing the funds placed at the disposal of the Pandit by the Director General of Archæology.

The cataloguing of the Lucknow Provincial Museum was taken in hand by Babu R. D. Banerji in November and much progress has been made since. The work will probably be finished before the end of the official year. Owing to the want of space and light to which I have repeatedly called attention, it is impossible to display the archæological exhibits adequately.

Finally I may mention that in the course of the year under review Mr. Percy Brown has published a guide to the archæological section of the Lahore Museum, which will be of much use in rendering the section more intelligible to and better appreciated by the public.

PUBLICATIONS.

By Dr. Vogel.

In the course of the year under review I have completed the first volume of my "Antiquities of Chambā State" which deals with fifty inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period and will be illustrated with forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. These have all been reproduced by Messrs Griggs and Sons, London, and the work itself is being printed at the Government Press, Calcutta.

In co-operation with Mr. Tucker and his Assistant Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib I have compiled a catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology which was printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta and was available to the public in the beginning of January. It consists of a catalogue proper and a second part dealing with the inscriptions and other documents in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Armenian.

My catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions in the Mathurā Museum is being printed at the United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad, and twenty five plates of illustrations have been sent to Messrs. Griggs and Sons, London, for reproduction. A catalogue of the newly founded Chambā State Museum is also in the Press and, will-it is hoped-shortly appear. The collection of coloured drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort have been despatched to London.

REPORTS AND CATALOGUES.

Antiquities of Chambā State. Vol. 1. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadan period. Report of the Archæological Survey of India New Imperial Series. With forty plates and thirty text-illustrations. (In the Press).

Tile Mosaics of the Lahore Fort. Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With colour reproductions of one hundred and fifteen figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall.

Excavations of Kasia. Report of the Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Catalogue of the Delhi Museum of Archæology Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1903 (Price Re. 1).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum (Chambā State) Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press. (In the Press).

Catalogue of sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā. With twenty-five plates. (In the Press).

Catalogue of the Archæological Collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Banerji (In the course of preparation).

Catalogue of Græco-Buddhist Sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1905-06

Excavations at Kaisā (continued).

Monuments of Kāngrā ruined in the earthquake.

1906-07

Excavations at Kasiā (continued).

The Mathurā School of Sculpture.

1907-08

Excavations at Sahēth Mahēth (in co-operation with P. Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical Documents of Kuṭū by Pandit Hirananda M. A.

1908-09

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

Babbāpura and Vallāpura.

Inscribed sealings from Sunet by Pt: Hiranand M. A.

Antipuites from Kosam " " " "

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

Sahéth copper plate of Govinda chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186. by P. Daya Ram Sahni.

Machhlisahar copper plate of Harischandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1253. by P. Hirananda M. A.

Concervation Notes on the ancient monuments in the Cawnpore District, dated 1909, by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Survey Northern Circle.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent. Archæological Survey Northern Circle for the year ending 31st March 1908. Price Re 1.

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Archaeological Survey Reports, New Imperial Series, including the Director-General's Annual Report, Part II, and the Provincial Annual Reports of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh „ „ Edinburgh.
Glasgow „ „ Glasgow.
Aberdeen „ „ Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Loncoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland. Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London.
The Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Mr. R. Sewell c/o Messrs H. S. King & Co. 9 Pall Mall, London S. W.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institute de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Iena, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Royal Museum for Ethnology, Berlin.
Kgl. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften W. 35. Potsdamerstrasse, 120
Berlin.
Professor Luders of Rostock, Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Science, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.
British school at Rome c/o His Excellency the British Ambassador, British Embassy,
Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen to Amsterdam, Holland.
Royal Institute of Netherlands-India, The Hague, Holland.
Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.
Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Academie Royale d'Archæologie de Belgique, Anvers.
University Library, Upsala, Sweden.
„ „ Christiania, Norway.
Professor Slen Konow Ph. D., University Christiania, Norway.
British School at Athens, Greece.
Societe Archæologique d' Athens, Greece.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street new Haven Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
America Antiquarian and Oriental Journal Chicago.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

Directeur de l'Ecole française d' Extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.

Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Ethnological Survey for the Philippine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

University „ Madras.

Public „ „

Presidency College, „

School of Art, „

Government Central Museum, Madras.

Christian College Library „

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

University „ „

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

School of Art, Bombay.

The College of Science, Poona.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings Calcutta.

University Library, the Senate House, Calcutta.

Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.

Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.

The Editor, Bengal Past and present, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES,

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.

University „ Allahabad.

Public Library, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

Thomason College, Roorkee.

Archæological Museum, Muttra.

II.—INDIA—*continued.*

PANJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Panjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Dehli Museum and Institute, Dehli.

NORTH-WEST Frontier Province.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Cheif Commissioner of Coorge's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

Central India.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Rajkumar College, Indore.

Rajputana.

Library of the Cheif Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
College Library, Ajmer.

Baroda.

Library of Resident at Baroda.

Nepal.

Bir Library, Khatmandu, Nepal.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in the Public works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 470-G. S., dated 13th August 1910.

Read. Progress Report of the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1910.

Remarks. *Para 2 Preservation of Monuments.* His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is glad to see that the temples at Baijnath and Jagat-sukh in Kulu to which he drew attention in 1884, still receive proper care.

Para 3. Protection of Monuments. It is necessary to move in such matters with care, and when the persons directly interested in the monuments which often possess a religious or semi-religious character, object to protection, it is undesirable to press them too much at once. In time they may come to see reason.

Para 4. List of ancient monuments. The List of ancient Monuments in the Punjab should be an interesting and useful document.

Para 7. Museum. At the Delhi Divisional Darbar in February 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor drew special attention to the interesting collection which had been placed in the Naubat Khana Museum, and he invited all those who possessed or knew of the existence of similar relics to give or lend these, and generally to co-operate with Government in the work of preserving and recording the history of ancient monuments of the districts in which they lived. The appeal has already produced some results, and more may be accomplished by such co-operations.

Para 8. Publications. The proposals for the publication of plates relating to tile mosaics in Lahore Fort are entirely satisfactory.

The Local Government is indebted to the Archæological Department for advice and assistance in the work of preserving the Punjab Ancient monuments, but it will be well if the officers of the Department try to enlist the active sympathy of the district officers who can do a great deal to help them if approached directly.

Order. Ordered that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent

(2)

Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent Archæological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintending and Executive Engineers and Officers and Institutions named in the List circulated with Government of India Home Department letter No. 293, dated the 23rd July 1910.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

F. ST. G. MANNERS-SMITH,

Offg: Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
N O R T H E R N C I R C L E
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1910.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. Mr. A. H. Longhurst continued officiating for me till the 24th November when he returned to Calcutta where, owing to the sudden death of Dr. T. Bloch, he had been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Eastern Circle. From that date Pandit Hirananda was in charge of the office till the Christmas recess, after which I returned to duty on the 3rd January 1910. Mr. Longhurst made an extensive tour in the Kāngrā district, including the Kulū sub-division, during the summer months from 21st April till 15th November. Since my return to duty I have visited Delhi (January 26th-February 2nd ; 8 days), Mathurā (February 3rd-22nd ; 20 days), Hathras (February 23rd ; 1 day), Aligarh (February 24th-25th ; 2 days), Lucknow (February 26th-March 7th and March 9th-11th ; 13 days) ; Benares (March 8th ; 1 day) ; and Amritsar (March 12th-13th ; 2 days).

2. Among the works of preservation in the Panjāb I may mention the dismantling of the top portion of the Sidhnāth temple at Baijnāth (Kāngrā District) at a cost of Rs. 19. It will be remembered that both the Baijnāth and Sidhnāth temples were considerably damaged in the earthquake of 4th April 1905. Regarding the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv at Bajaurā and the small Śiva temple at the back of Sandhyā Dēvī at Jagatsukh, both in the Kulū sub-division, certain proposals have been made by Mr. Longhurst in his Conservation Notes, dated July 1909. Estimates for these repairs amounting to Rs. 463 and Rs. 72 respectively, have since been received in this office.

The brick temple of Bhītargāon in the Cawnpur District was included in Mr. Longhurst's Conservation Notes and an estimate prepared amounting

to Rs. 3,023, of which Rs. 1,106 have been spent during the year under report. The work is still in progress.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I paid a visit to the temple of Hari Dēv at Gōbardhan which is of the same mixed Hindu-Mughal style as the five ancient temples of Brindāban. The Hari Dēv temple is in great want of repairs and I have made it the subject of a Conservation Note which is now in the press.

3. In a letter dated the 9th March 1907 I proposed that some of the most important Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments in the Panjāb should be declared 'protected' under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments, Preservation Act (VII of 1904). In several instances, however, my proposal was objected to by District Officers, mainly on account of suspicions which such a measure was likely to arouse. It is true that every new measure is looked on by the rural population with distrust, but it occurs to me that in the present instance perhaps too much weight has been attached to such apprehensions in view of the importance of protecting ancient historical monuments against wilful damage. As a result of my proposal, twenty-four ancient monuments have been declared 'protected' by Government Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909. A list of them will be given beneath. The preliminary notification was not confirmed with regard to six monuments, including the ancient site of Taxila, on which a further report has been called for.

In the United Provinces four more Buddhist and Brahmanical monuments have been declared 'protected,' a list of which will be found beneath.

4. The preparation of a list of ancient monuments for the Panjāb has now been taken in hand on the lines laid down by the Director-General of Archæology in his letter No. 1841 of 6th October 1909 to the Panjāb Government. According to the new scheme, the list will contain every monument, ancient site or other archæological relic with "a full account of their history and the legends connected with them, their architectural and artistic features, their inscriptions, their present condition and the measures necessary to secure their safety." "The monuments will be dealt with according to their geographical distribution and an archæological map of each district will be added with full bibliographical references, photographic illustrations and a complete index." "Besides giving a full account of each individual

List of Ancient
Monuments for
the Panjāb.

monument, it is proposed also to preface the volumes with general chapters dealing respectively with the history, topography, art, architecture and numismatics of the province, and thus to make the work a complete compendium of all branches of archæology." The Director General intends editing the materials collected by the provincial archæological officers, to which he proposes to make as many original contributions as circumstances will allow.

The district officers have been asked to supply preliminary lists, two of which have now reached my office, one for the Rāwal-Pindī District containing six, and the other for Mīānwālī containing twelve monuments, the majority of which are Muhammadan. The work done by my office in this matter has been confined to making out a provisional list of ancient monuments in the Kāngrā district, mainly based on notes made by me in the course of my tours in the district. It is well known that, as regards Brahmanical antiquities, the Kāngrā district is one of the most important of the Province. The preliminary list now drawn up by Pandit Hirananda comprises more than one hundred items. As, however, my notes do not in every instance supply the full information, historical, legendary, descriptive etc., required for the proposed publication, a personal inspection of most of the monuments will be required.

5. In the way of explorations little was done in the year under review, as after my return to duty my time was mostly
 Explorations. taken up by museum work and publications. It was, therefore, impossible to undertake any excavation, but I have made proposals to the Government regarding the exploration of the Mōrā site which will more fully be noticed in the second part of this report. The discoveries made by Pandit Radha Krishna at Mathurā will also be discussed in the second part. I may mention here that the Director General of Archæology has carried on excavations at Bhītā in the Allahabad District.

6. In the neighbourhood of Mathurā several more inscriptions have
 Epigraphy, been secured for the local museum by Pandit Radha Krishna. Most of them are unfortunately in a more or less fragmentary state, so that their chief interest lies in the approximate date which they supply for the sculptures on which they are engraved. The great majority belong to the Kushana period which, as we know, was the great flourishing period of the Mathurā school of sculpture. More particularly it seems to have been the reign of Huvishka, whose name is found on several of the newly discovered inscriptions.

7. With regard to museums, the year under review has been one of considerable progress in the United Provinces. The Museums.

Provincial Museum at Lucknow which was hitherto badly housed in the Lāl Bārādārī and Gulistān-i-Eram buildings, will now be transferred to the former Canning College building which the Local Government has purchased for the sum of Rs. 2,10,000.

The new building is favourably situated in the Kaisar Bāgh and is well suited for the purpose of a museum. While staying at Lucknow, I have advised the Museum Committee on the manner in which the different sections could be best distributed over the new building.

The new museum at Sārṇāth is now nearly completed, except for some decorative details. I visited the place on the 8th March and arranged with the Executive Engineer about the sculpture stands, so that it will soon be possible to remove the sculptures and inscriptions into the new building. As regards the sculpture hall built by Mr. Oertel at the time of his Sārṇāth excavations, it occurs to me that it should be dismantled and re-erected at Benares to be used for Brahmanical sculptures. To start with there is, a number of such sculptures which some years ago were removed to Sārṇāth but have no connection with the place. These sculptures came from Queen's College, where apparently they had been collected by Major Kittoe.

Extensive repairs have been carried out to the Municipal Museum at Mathurā so as to provide more space and light. The cost of these repairs has been estimated at Rs. 4,000, to which the Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 2,000 on the understanding that an equal sum should be found locally. Up to the present only the sum of Rs. 2,000 granted by the Government of India has been spent, the Municipality having declared themselves unable to provide the remainder. As the repairs were carried out under the supervision of Pandit Rādhā Krishna, the cost proved to be less than was first estimated. Yet a considerable part of the proposed work has had to be abandoned for lack of funds.

Finally I may mention under this section that the trustees of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh intend establishing a museum at that place also.

8. In the course of the year the Government of India have sanctioned the publication of the seventy-six plates containing Publications. one hundred and sixteen drawings relating to tile-mosaics on the Lahore Fort. It has been decided that the plates will be preliminarily

published in the Journal of Indian Art and afterwards as a Report of the Archæological Survey. They will appear in five continuous numbers of the Journal, each number containing an average of fifteen plates, seven in colour and eight in outline. In the final volume they will all be reproduced in full colours. The cost of publication which has been entrusted to Messrs W. Griggs and Sons, the well-known lithographers and publishers of the Indian Art Journal, has been estimated at £. 550. The final volume will appear in 350 copies.

My Report on Antiquities of Chambā State is now being printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta. It will appear as Volume XXXVI of the New Imperial Series of Archæological Survey Reports and will comprise an Introduction (136 pages), texts and translations of fifty inscriptions (113 pages) and four appendices. The illustrations consisting of forty plates (including an archæological map) and thirty text illustrations have been reproduced by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. It is hoped that the work will appear in the course of the next year.

A Catalogue of sculptures in the Municipal Museum, Mathurā, is being printed at the Government Press, Allahabad. It will be illustrated with twenty-five plates which have also been reproduced by Messrs W. Griggs & Sons. Finally I may mention a Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum, Chambā, with five plates. Both these catalogues ought to be available to the public within a few months.

9. No changes in my establishment are to be recorded. The second draftsman was on leave for three months. The Establishment. Pandit accompanied Mr. Loughurst on his tour in Kāngrā and was further mostly engaged in compiling a preliminary list of ancient monuments in that district. My draftsmen have prepared nine architectural drawings mostly relating to temples in Kāngrā and Kulū. A list will be found beneath. They have, moreover, finished fourteen drawings in ink and colour. These include an enlarged copy of a map of the city of Delhi. The original which is preserved in the Delhi Museum of Archæology (Cat. No. K, 2) was probably made in the reign of Akbar II and is of great interest for the period preceding the Mutiny. It is remarkably full as regards topographical names, which in the original map are written in Persian, but on the enlarged copy have been either transcribed into Roman or translated into English.

My photographer has taken photographs including a set relating to

the ancient fort and temples of Garhwā (Allahabad district,) which were prepared at the suggestion of Mr. F. Ö. Oertel Superintending Engineer.

10. It has been decided that I shall officiate as Director General of Archæology for one year and seven months, during
Tour programme 1910-11. which Mr. J. H. Marshall will be absent on leave.
Pandit Hirananda will be in charge of the current duties of my office, whereas questions relating to the conservation of monuments will be disposed of by Mr. R. F. Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle. I am leaving instructions that the Pandit should proceed on tour to Kāngrā and complete the list of ancient monuments for that district, including the Kulū Sub-Division. It is hoped that the Rev. Mr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission will assist us in supplying a list of monuments in Lahul and Spiti. The Pandit will be able to visit Mandi State on his way to Kulū and perhaps Sukēt also. My work on the Antiquities of Chambā will contain most of the information required for that State. It will, therefore, be possible to obtain a complete list of ancient monuments for the Kāngrā district, including the Kulū Sub-division and the Native States of Chambā, Mandi and Sukēt. I have instructed my draftsmen to copy some of the drawings relating to excavations at Kasiā and Sahēth-Mahēth with a view of exhibiting these copies in the Lucknow Museum in connection with the objects discovered in the course of those explorations.

PART II.

Whatever progress has been made with regard to explorations and epigraphy is almost entirely due to Pandit Radha Krishna who has continued his labours on behalf of the Mathurā Museum with undiminished enthusiasm. With the liberal support of the Government of India the Pandit has been able to acquire again a considerable number of sculptures of great archæological interest, a complete list of which will be found beneath.

Earliest in date are two fragments of a colossal statue (ht. 4' 2" and 2' 5"), which were obtained from the village of Barōda 4 miles from Parkham and 2 miles from Chhargāon. The early date of those fragments may be inferred from their great similarity to the well-known Parkham statue, now in the Mathurā Museum, which bears an inscription in Maurya Brāhmī. The Barōda figure, when entire, must have exceeded the Parkham one and can have been hardly less than double life-size.

Additional proof of the prevalence of Nāga worship in ancient Mathurā is afforded by an inscribed statuette which was being worshipped as Dāu-jī (*i. e.*, Baldēv) in a temple in the city of Mathurā, but undoubtedly represents a Nāga. The inscription, which is dated in the year 52, shows that the statuette was made during the reign of Huvishka and is only twelve years posterior to the Nāga statue of Chhargāon which was set up in the year 40 and in the reign of the same king. This is particularly interesting as the Chhargāon Nāga is very superior in workmanship and style to the statuette in question.

The inscriptions found on the acquired sculptures are mostly fragmentary. Nearly all of them are written in Brāhmī of the Kushana period, the time when the Mathurā school of sculpture flourished. More particularly may we consider the reign of Huvishka as the great flourishing period of Mathurā art. Among the nine newly recovered epigraphs of the Kushana period no less than six may be assigned to the reign of that monarch, and three of these actually contain his name.

The sculptures collected by Pandit Radha Krishna also bear out that side by side with Buddhism and Jainism there flourished in ancient Mathurā

the popular cults of the Nāgas and Yakshas. Nāga worship particularly must have been very prevalent, considering the great number of Nāga images, all of which are now-a-days adored as Dāu-jī or Baldēv. The Nāgas were supposed to reside in rivers, springs, lakes, ponds and tanks and to possess power to yield rain. This explains why they were so extensively worshipped by the agricultural population of India. The Yakshas, like the dwarfs of old German mythology, were regarded as keepers of treasure, and Kubēra, the god of wealth, was their chief. Among the sculptures found in the Mathurā district there are numerous statuettes of a corpulent deity who may be identified with Kubēra or Vaiśravaṇa. Sometimes he is accompanied by a female figure holding a child. Sculptures of the latter type remind us of the well-known groups of Kubēra and Hārītī, which have been found in the Peshāwar district. Images of the goddess of fertility occur also at Mathurā. I may mention an interesting sculpture (ht. 2' 8") obtained from the village of Tāyāpur, 2 miles north of Mathurā, on the road to Rāyā. It represents a female deity seated with an infant in her lap and four children between her feet. The pedestal is curved with a group of children at play. There can be little doubt that there exists a close connection between this sculpture and effigies of Hārītī, the goddess of fertility and queen of the Yakshas. The villagers of Tāyāpur worshipped the image as Gāndhārī, the mother of the Kauravas!

Another sculpture of considerable interest is a stone slab (ht. 2' 9") with a figure of Sūrya, the Sun-god, seated on his chariot. The special point of interest is the number of the horses. In Brahmanical iconography the number is always seven, corresponding to that of the days of the week. But on a railing pillar of Bōdh-Gayā and also on a Gāndhāra sculpture in the Calcutta Museum (No. G-58) we find Sūrya's chariot drawn by four horses (1). This need not be necessarily ascribed to Greek influence, as it appears from Hiuen Tsiang's account that the war chariots of ancient India were actually drawn by four horses abreast (2). On the Mathurā sculpture the number of horses is four, so that in this respect also we find a close relationship between Mathurā and the old schools.

The discovery of this interesting sculpture is due to Pandit Ram Chand, Head Clerk in the Collector's office, who presented it to the Museum together with several other pieces.

(1) Foucher, *L'art gréco-bouddhique du Gandhāra* pp. 206 f; figs 82 and 83.

(2) Si-yu-ki (transl. Beal) Vol. I p-83.

In the course of my stay at Mathurā I had an opportunity to visit the site of Mōrā, 7 miles west of the city and north of the road to Gōvardhaṇ. This site has yielded the famous Mōrā slab inscription which contains the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula (1). Unfortunately this inscription was already partly defaced at the time of its discovery by General Cunningham, and since then it has become still more obliterated. It is now preserved in the Mathurā Museum. On my visit to Mōrā I noticed the remains of a building, probably a temple, constructed of very large bricks. Round about were considerable fragments of images in the style of the Kushana period. They appear to belong to four standing figures, three male and one female. It has occurred to me that this discovery may be connected with the mention of "images of the five heroes" (*pañcha vīrānām pratimā*) in the Mōrā inscription. "The five heroes" are probably the five sons of Pāṇḍu, and it is plausible that the fragments have belonged to the images mentioned in the inscription. If this identification is correct, we may further assume that the female image represents Draupadī, the spouse of the five Pāṇḍava brothers.

The discovery of images of the five Pāṇḍava heroes belonging to the Kushana period would on itself be a find of considerable archæological interest. There is yet another historical question to be mentioned. The inscription on the female image is unfortunately incomplete, but we can still trace the name of Huvishka, in whose reign it was apparently dated. The slab inscription contains, as we know, the name of the Great-Satrap Rājūvula, or properly speaking it mentions the son of Rājūvula. If indeed these two inscriptions are contemporaneous, it would follow that Rājūvula and his son were not independent rulers of Mathurā, but were governors under the Kushana king Huvishka. This conclusion would not only be supported by the palæographical evidence of the two inscriptions in question, but would find a parallel in the Sarnāth Bōdhisattva inscription, in which two satraps are mentioned, the Great-Satrap Vanashpara and the Satrap Kharapallāna, who evidently were deputies of King Kanishka, in the third year of whose reign the epigraph is dated.

In view of the importance of the questions involved, it is my intention

(1) Cf. Cunningham, A. S. R. Vol. XX pp. 48 f. plate V no. 4. The designation "well-inscription" is misleading, as the slab does not appear originally to have belonged to a well.

to arrange next winter for the exploration of the Mōrā site. It is hoped that excavation round the ruined temples will lead to the discovery of further sculptural remains and thus enable us to decide whether indeed the fragments found on the surface have belonged to the images of the five Pāṇḍavas and their consort Draupadī. The work, if sanctioned, will be carried out under the supervision of Pandit Radha Krishna who has given such signal proof of his intelligent interest in the antiquities of Mathurā.

J. PH. VOGEL,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Buddhist and Hindu monuments,
Northern Circle.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-10.

Sub-heads				Annual expenses			Budget grant.		
<i>Salaries of Gazetted Officers.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.			
Superintendent	...	...	...	1,137	1	6			
Offg; Superintendent	...	...	...	4,383	5	4			
Total salaries	...	...	...	5,520	6	10	7,050	0	0
<i>Salaries of Establishment.</i>									
Pandit (Salary and charge allowance)	...	...	...	1,864	14	3			
Clerk	...	...	...	560	0	0			
Draftsmen	...	...	...	1,510	0	0			
Photographer	...	...	...	730	0	0			
Servants including temporary Khalasi	...	...	...	490	0	0			
Total Salaries	...	...	...	5,154	14	3	4,980	0	0
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	3,327	1	9	4,000	0	0
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Rent, rates and taxes	...	...	...	600	0	0			
Tour Charges	...	...	...	907	4	7			
Printing of Archæological Report for 1908-09	...	...	...	249	14	8			
Photography Charges	...	...	...	547	2	3			
Postage Charges	...	...	...	125	8	0			
Telegraph Charges	...	...	...	12	15	6			
Hot & cold weather charges	...	...	...	96	8	2			
Purchase and carriage of Stationery	...	...	...	39	12	0			
" " repair of furniture	...	...	...	435	1	3			
" " " " tents	...	...	...	35	8	6			
Total Contingencies carried over	...	...	...	3,049	10	11			
Total other Expenditure Carried over	...	...	...	14,002	6	10			

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-10.

Sub-heads.				Annual Expenses	Budget grant
Total other Expenditure brought forward	...			14,002 6 10	
" Contingencies "	"	"	...	3,049 10 11	
Purchase of books and maps etc.	...		...	187 11 0	
" of drawing instruments	...		...	114 0 6	
" of coins and ancient manuscripts	...		...	2 8 0	
Binding of books	...	...	...	61 2 0	
Liveries of penos	...	...	...	59 12 0	
Muttra Museum	...	...	...	166 4 9	
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	189 15 9	
Total contingencies	...	...	...	3,831 1 11	2,660 0 0
Grand Total	...	...	...	17,833 8 9	18,690 4 0

N. B Re-appropriation of Rs. 1200 (800 from salaries and 400 from Travelling Allowances) has been sanctioned under Government of India Home Department No. 108 dated the 17th March 1910.

APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient
Buddhist and Hindu monuments in my Circle during the
year 1909-10.*

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
<i>Panjab.</i>				
Rohtās	Jhelum	Repairs to Rāja Mān Singh's Baoli and residence ...	129 0 0	
Katās	"	Repairs to Satgarah temple	82 0 0	
Manikiala	Rawal Pindi	Repairs to Stūpa (tope)	22 0 0	
Saidan	Attock	" " Baoli ...	38 0 0	
Katas	Jhelum	" " Sardar Hari Singh's Haveli ...	61 0 0	
Baijnāth	Kāngrā	Dismantling of top portion of Sidhnāth temple ...	19 0 0	
Nūrpur	"	Annual repairs to temple in the Fort ...	9 0 0	
Naggar	" (Kulū)	Special repairs to Brish Kund Memorial at Naggar	45 0 0	
Lahore	Lahore	Repairs Agra red stone steps Ranjit Singh's Samādh ...	23 0 0	
		Total ...	428 0 0	
<i>United Provinces.</i>				
Sārnāth	Benares	Constructing a Museum	31,878 0 0	The work is almost completed with the exception of the carved band and roof of the hall.
"	"	Chaukhandi	10 0 0	
Chunār	Mirzapur	Repairs to Hill Fort	66 12 2	
Sārnāth	Benares	Repairs to Jagat Singh's Stūpa with surrounding minor stupas ...	193 0 0	
Sandi	Hardoi	Repairs to Phul Mati temple	12 0 0	
		Total carried over	32159 12 2	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Buddhist and Hindu monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1909—10.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	32,159 12 2	
Sahēth-Mahēth	Gonda	Repairs to ancient buildings unearthed in excavation	300 0 0	
Kalsi	Dehra Dun	Repairs to Aśoka stone	10 0 0	
Kuhar	Farrukhābād	„ „ an ancient well	79 12 10	
Saron	Etah	Repairs to Temple of Sītā Rāmji ...	79 12 10	
Brindāban	Muttra	Repairs to Govind Deo temple ...	166 10 0	
„	„	„ Jugal Kishor temple	188 3 6	
„	„	„ Rādhāballabh's „	95 1 11	
Bhitargāon	Cawnpur	Repairs to the ancient brick temple ...	1,106 0 0	
Kasia	Gorakhpur	Repairs to the ancient buildings at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ	98 0 0	
„	„	Constructing a hut for Chaukidar at Māthā Kuār kā Kōṭ.	142 0 0	
		Total	34,425 5 3	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of Ancient Monument.	Protected by.
P A N J A B.	Rawal Pindi	Tope or stūpa at Manikyāla, 5 miles north-east of Thanā Riwat.	Notification No. 849 dated the 9th December 1909.
	"	Tope at Balar, 5½ miles north of Shāhdhəri.	
	Attock	Tope and monastery at Baoli Pind, 5 miles east of Hassan Abdāl.	
	Jhelum	Temple (ruined) at Malot, 10 miles north of Lilla.	
	Shāhpur	Site of ancient city at Bhera, 30 miles north-east of Shāhpur.	
	"	Site of ancient city at Vijjhi, 2 miles north-west of Miāni.	
	"	Three temples inside the fort at Amb, 5 miles south of the Sakesar Peak.	
	Siālkot	Tibba Jāliān in Siālkot city.	
	Kāngrā	Ruined fort at Kāngrā city.	
	"	Temples of Baijuāth and Sidhnāth at Baijnāth.	
	"	Katoch Palace at Tira Sujānpur.	
	"	Ruined fort at Nūrpur.	
	"	" " at Kotlah.	
	"	Buddhist Stūpa known as Bhīm Tilā at Chaitru, 6 miles from Bhāgsu.	
	"	Temple of Basheshar Mahādeo at Hāt near Bajaura Kulū Sub-Division.	
	Karnāl	The ancient mound known locally as "Rājā Karn ka Qila" at Thānesar.	
	Ambālā	Ruined temples at Kapāl Mochan, 12 miles north of Jagādhri.	
	Rohtak	Site of ancient city at Khokra Kot.	
	"	" " " " Mohan Bari, 20 miles south-west of Jhajjar.	
	Ludhiānā	Ancient site of Sunet, 4 miles south-west of Ludhiānā.	
	Delhi	Aśoka pillars on Ridge and at Fīrozābād in Delhi City.	
	"	Iron pillar, Hindu remains in Old Delhi (Qutb).	

APPENDIX C.

List showing the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act during the year 1909-10.

Province.	District.	Particulars of ancient Monument.	Protected by.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Muttra	Old temple of Rādhā Ballabh at Brindaban.	Notification No. 2128 $\frac{M}{341}$ dated 4th August 1909.
	Dehra Dūn	Lakha Mandal temple and images in its vicinity at Khat Bander, Pargana Jaunsar and Bawar.	Notification No. 2071 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by Notification No. 3123 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 23-11-1909.
	„	The Asoka stone at Kalsi.	Notification No. 2067 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 27th July 1909 confirmed by notification No. 3119 $\frac{M}{367}$ dated 23rd Nov. 1909.
	Agra	Jaswant Singh-ki-Chhatri situated in village Rajwara, Tahsil Agra.	Notification No. 3131 $\frac{M}{357}$ dated 24th November 1909.



APPENDIX

List of inscriptions

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
1. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. A 71.	Pedestal of Buddha statuette (ht. 9").	One line, 11½" long.
2. Lākhann, 6 miles south-east of Hāthras, now Mathurā Museum No. A 63.	Life size Bodhisattva statue standing.	One line incised on top of pedestal and divided into four portions, rest of inscription lost.
3. Bāghīcha on road to Brindāban, now Mathurā Museum No. E 25.	Male figure, standing.	Two lines, mostly defaced 11½" and 12" long.
4. Mōrā 6 miles west of Mathurā, now Mathurā Museum No. E 20.	Two fragments of female figure standing (ht. 3' 1").	Three lines mostly obliterated, preserved portion 11" long.
5. Anyor 3 miles south-west of Gobardhan, now Mathurā Museum No. A 66.	Buddha statuette seated (ht. 1' 2").	Two lines, 7" long, indistinct.
6. Mathurā city (Bhūtēsar Mound) (?), now Mathurā Museum No. C 21.	Nāga statuette standing (ht. 9½")	One line, 5" long.
*7 Balbhadar Kund near Mathurā; now Mathurā Museum No. B 4.	Statuette of Vṛishabhanātha seated (ht. 2' 10").	Three lines.
8. Rāl Bhadār, 8 miles north-west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. C 28.	Figure of Yaksha and Yakshī (ht. 9").	Two words, placed one over the other.
9. Village of Saknā, 5 miles west of Mathurā city; now Mathurā Museum No. G 47.	Fragment with feet of female figure (ht. 3½")	Two fragmentary lines, 4½" long.
10. Arjunpura Tīā near Mathurā City, now Mathurā Museum No. D 52.	Sculpture with three-headed male figure perhaps Brahmā (ht. 1' 8½")	Two lines, 8" and 10" long respectively.

*This inscription was entered on the list for 1908—09 but without particulars regarding the date.

D.

copied in 1909—10.

Language and Script.	Date and ruler's name.	Remarks.
Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 31 (?) and the reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit, Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 35 and the reign of Huvishka.	Legend <i>Siddham Maharajasya devaputrasya Huvishkasya Sam 35 hemata.....</i>
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka, the year 42 (?)	
Prakrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	Reign of Huvishka.	
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 51.	
Sanskrit, Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 52.	
Prakrit; Kushana Brāhmī.	The year 84 and the reign of Vāsudeva.	
Sanskrit; Kushana period.	None.	Legend <i>Priyatām Sidhah.</i>
Sanskrit (?); Kushana Brāhmī.	„	
Sanskrit; Nāgarī.	The Vikrama year 167[3] the Sāka year 153[8], corresponding to A.D. 1616	

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909-10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
			PANJĀB (KĀNGRĀ DISTRICT).	
1	1,039	Nūrpur Fort.	Basement of the ruined temple ; detail (west).	8½" × 6½"
			KULÚ SUB-DIVISION.	
2	1,040	Bajaurā, Hāt.	Bashesar Mahādēo temple.	
			" front elevation (east). ...	"
3	1,041	" "	" North " ...	"
4	1,042	" "	" East " ; detail	"
5	1,043	" "	" Image of Vishṇu in the western niche. ...	"
6	1,044	" "	" Image of Durgā in the northern niche. ...	"
7	1,045	" "	Site of temple in the Rōpru Nālā (South-west) ...	"
8	1,046	Kulū, Akhārā.	Brass image of Jina (locally called Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa) front. ...	"
9	1,047	" "	Do. back (with inscription) Temple of Hirmā	"
10	1,048	Manālī, Dhungri.	Temple of Hirmā. North-east elevation.	"
11	1,049	" "	" Façade. ...	"
12	1,050	" "	" South-east window. ...	"
13	1,051	" "	" Masks of Hirmā ...	"
14	1,052	"	Corner stone at the ruins of the fort (Manālī Garh). ...	"
15	1,053	"	Kīrtimukh or three faces of Śiva near the ruined fort. ...	"
16	1,054	Manālī.	Southern window of the house of Buddhā, a zamindar of Manālī near fort. ...	"
17	1,055	Jagatsukh.	Temple of Sandhyādēvī front elevation (west). ...	"
18	1,056	"	" " " Northern window.	"
19	1,057	"	" " " Eastern " ...	"
20	1,058	"	" " " Southern " ...	"

APPENDIX E.

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
21	1,059	Jagatsukh	Miniature temple in the compound of the Sandhyādēvī temple. (South-east.)	8½" × 6½"
22	1,060	"	Śiva temple to the back of the Sandhyādēvī temple, front elevation (West). ...	"
23	1,061	"	" Side elevation (S. W.)	"
24	1,062	"	Gargoyle near the Jagannāth temple (West)	"
25	1,063	"	Lingam with four faces of Śiva.	"
26	1,064	Bashisht	Temple of Raghunāth (South-east).	"
UNITED PROVINCES (ALLAHABAD DISTT.)				
27	1,065	Kōsam	Terra cotta representing male and female.	"
28	1,066	Allahabad (Babadurganj)	Gandhāra sculptures in the possession of Major B. D. Basu I. M. S. (retired). ...	12" × 10"
29	1,067	"	Do.	"
PANJĀB (KARNĀL DISTRICT).				
30	1,068	Thānēsar	Purana Qilah (North)	"
31	1,069	"	Karan ka Qilah (North)	"
KĀNGRĀ DISTRICT.				
32	1,070	Āsāpurī	Temple of Āsādēvī, detail of N. E. side.	8½" × 6½"
33	1,071	"	Do. outer entrance S. W.	"
34	1,072	"	Do. inner " S.	"
35	1,073	"	Loose sculptures and remains of a temple.	"
36	1,074	Baijnāth	Temple of Baijnāth, N. W.	"
37	1,075	"	Do. , Detail S. W.	"
38	1,076	"	Do. , Sanctum door.	"
39	1,077	"	Sidhnāth temple, East.	"
40	1,078	"	" " West.	"
KULŪ SUB-DIVISION.				
41	1,079	Village Guhr, Kōhrī, Bhulān Rūpī Kulū.	Wooden temple of Kaumta Dēvī, sanctum door.	"

Photographs taken in 1903—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
42	1,080	Railā	Summer house, general view from N. E.	8½" × 6½"
43	1,081	Railā	Summer house, detail of a pillar S. E.	"
44	1,082	"	Temple of Lachhmī Nārāyan. General view. North-east.	"
45	1,083	"	Do. , Sanctum door. North.	"
46	1,084	"	Do. , window. South-east.	"
47	1,085	"	Do. , Pillar.	"
48	1,086	Ladhiārā	A high tower locally called <i>thānā</i> . North-east.	"
49	1,087	"	Do.	"
50	1,088	"	Do. N. W. ...	"
51	1,089	Dalās	Jōgēshar Mahādēo temple from north-west.	"
52	1,090	"	" " " from south.	"
53	1,091	"	" " " a miniature temple in the compound of, from south. ...	"
SIMLA DISTRICT.				
54	1,092	Kumhārsen	Kōtēshvar Mahādēo, spire, from south. ...	"
55	1,093	"	Do. , sanctum door, from west.	"
56	1,094	"	Do. , detail of a pillar.	"
57	1,095	"	Do. Do. ...	"
UNITED PROVINCES.				
MAINPURI DISTRICT.				
58	1,096	Bhānwat	Mahādēo temple ; detail of an old sculptured panel engaged in the door.	"
59	1,097	"	Do. , door jamb. ...	"
60	1,098	"	Sculptures excavated from an ancient site.	"
61	1,099	"	" lying in the compound of the Mahādēo temple.	"
62	1,100	"	A platform marking an ancient site supposed to contain remains of a shrine. ...	"
63 68	1,101-1,106	Muttra Museum	Inscribed sculptures.	"

Photographs taken in 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.				
69	1,107	Garhwā	Ancient temple and fort, from N. E.	8½" x 6½"
70	1,108	"	" " front elevation E.	"
71	1,109	"	" " detail, N.	"
72	1,110	"	" " doorway, E.	"
73	1,111	"	Inscribed image of Śiva	"
74	1,112	"	" " Viṣṇu.	"
75	1,113	"	" " Brahmā.	"
76	1,114	"	Standing image of Viṣṇu.	"
77	1,115	"	Fish with standing four male figures. (Incarnation of Viṣṇu.)	"
78	1,116	"	Tortoise Incarnation of Viṣṇu with four deities churning the ocean.	"
79	1,117	"	Boar incarnation.	"
80	1,118	"	Man-lion "	"
81	1,119	"	Standing male figure, probably Sūrya.	"
82	1,120	"	Seven standing figures probably planets.	"
BĀNDĀ DISTRICT.				
83	1,121	Barhā Kutṛā	Śiva temple, from S. W.	"
84	1,122	"	" " S.	"
85	1,123	"	" " detail of entablature.	"
86	1,124	"	" " " pillars.	"
87	1,125	Rikhian	A small old temple, from N. W.	"
88	1,126	"	Cave.	"
89	1,127	"	Small Cave.	"
90	1,128	"	Stone slab representing a three-headed male figure perhaps Śiva sitting in Vilāsa attitude, holding a mace in the left and a round object in the right hand with two attendants on sides and Śaktis beneath.	"

Photographs taken in 1909-10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
91	1,129	Rikhian.	Standing figure of Kālī.	8½" x 6½"
92	1,130	"	Śiva and Pārvatī.	"
93	1,131	"	Dancing Śiva?	"
94	1,132	"	Four Śaktis or goddesses on their vehicles (vāhanas).	"
95	1,133	"	Do.	"
96	1,134	"	Three goddesses (Śaktis).	"
97	1,135	"	Four Śaktis.	"
98	1,136	"	A mail figure probably Śiva in dancing atti- tude.	"
99	1,137	"	Four Śaktis on their respective vehicles.	"
100	1,138	"	Four Śaktis.	"
101	1,139	"	" goddesses (Śaktis)	"
102	1,140	"	A slab with two male figures one of which is sitting with left hand on the end of a mace and some round object in right hand.	"
103	1,141	"	Four Śaktis.	"
104	1,142	"	A female figure four-armed and sitting with a votary on the left side.	"
105	1,143	"	A female figure sitting on the back of a male.	"
106	1,144	"	Śakti of Viṣṇu on Garuḍa.	"
107	1,145	"	Three goddesses.	"
108	1,146	"	Three Śaktis of which the first from the left side is that of Viṣṇu, 2nd of Varāha.	"
109	1,147	"	Stone slab with the figure of Gaṇeśa in the centre, Kālī on the right and his Śakti on the left.	"

APPENDIX F.

LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1909—10.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	255	Nūrpur (Kāngrā district).	Plan and elevation of ruined temple in the Nūrpur Fort.	$\frac{1}{48}$
2	256	Bajaurā (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan of the temple of Bashēshar Mahādēv.	$\frac{1}{20}$
3	257	Nagar (Kulū Sub division)	Foot-prints on Jagatipat stone.	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	258	Jagatsukh (Kulū Sub-division)	Plan for proposed repairs to the Śiva temple.	$\frac{1}{96}$
5	259	Baijnāth (Kāngrā district)	Plan of Sidhnāth temple.	$\frac{1}{24}$
6	260	Druman (Kāngrā district)	Plan of Āsāpurī temple.	$\frac{1}{24}$
7	261	Ladhiārā in Rūpi (Kulū Sub divn)	Elevation and section of a tower ...	$\frac{1}{48}$
8	262	Sahēth Mahēth	Childrens' toys.	$\frac{1}{1}$
9	263	Barhā Kutrā (Bānda district)	Plan of Karkōtake Nāga.	$\frac{1}{48}$

APPENDIX G.

Acquisitions Museums.

LAHORE MUSEUM.

1. A specimen of a well carved and ornamental stone *linga*, discovered by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Officiating Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, at Jagat Sukh in the Kuln valley, in June 1909.
2. A collection of miniature paintings dating from the Sikh period. Presented to the Museum by Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.
3. A picture of Nagarkōṭ or Kāngrā presented by Dr J. Ph. Vogel.

LUCKNOW MUSEUM.

1. Ancient copper axe-head found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.
2. The boss of a copper shield found by P. Hirananda at Bithūr, Cawnpur District.

*MATHURA MUSEUM.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Inscribed stone (height. 7½") with Nāgarī inscription in three lines. From a garden near Mathurā	0	4	0
2. Door-jamb (ht. 9"). Seven figures, probably three seated Bodhisattvas and four celestial attendants. From Bhūtēsar Mounds.	2	0	0
3. Terra-cotta figure (ht. 8½"). From Shitohā, 3 miles from Mathurā on Gobardhan road.	0	4	0
4. Stone (ht. 1') supporting a doorway with representation of two figures (Yakshas ?) holding lotuses in their hands. From Shitohā.	2	4	0
5. Fragmentary stone pillar (ht. 10") with a male and a female figure. From a mound near Brindāban.	2	0	0
6. Maitreya (ht. 10½"). From Shāhganj mound near Mathurā.	0	8	0
7. Pillar head (ht. 10"). From Vināyaka Tīlā, two miles from Mathurā.			
8. Image of Sūrya (ht. 6")			
9. Sculpture (ht. 4") representing three figures on a piece of black stone.			
10. Image of Indra (ht. 1' 10½") having trident and beautiful garments. From Tarai village 6 miles from Mathurā.			
11. Stone fragment (ht. 9") representing three monkeys carrying fruit and flowers.			
12. Stone (ht. 1' 4") representing a warrior mounted on an elephant and attacking another man on horseback. Obtained from Brindāban.			
13. Krishna (ht. 6") raising Gobardhan.			
14. Sculpture (ht. 10") representing Gandharvas and Apsaras. Obtained from a boatman.			
15—18. Terra-cotta objects secured from Gosna village 2½ miles from Mathurā.			
19. Nāga image (ht. 9") in Bodhisattva costume; well preserved. Inscription complete in one line. Found at temple near mosque in the heart of Mathurā city. Originally found by the grandfather of Pandit Sivadatt on the Bhūtēshar mound.	75	0	0
20. Nāga image (ht. 10") obtained from a Sādhu	2	0	0
Total carried over.	84	4	0

*This list has been drawn up by Pandit Radha Krishna.

						Ra.	As.	P.
					Total brought forward.	...	84	4 0
21.	A female figure with peculiar head-dress, locks and jacket, standing, obtained from one Bhola Jāt who got it from Maholipol Ghati, Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 3"	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
22.	Seated female figure, one foot raised, another resting on couch. Secured also from Bhola Jāt and found by him at the said Maholipol Ghati. Ht. 7½"							
23.	Pedestal with the feet of a male and female figures supported by Nāgas with two figures on each side of the Nāgas in sitting attitude and joined hands. Another female figure with well developed breast seated at a distance, (ht. 6½"). Obtained also from the said Bhola Jāt.							
24.	A bearded male figure with a lance in hand obtained from a Kōli Ht. 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 0
25.	Door jamb with several figures, including that of a drummer. Obtained from Mathurā city.	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 0
26.	A conch, Ht. 1', obtained from a Sādhu.					...	16	0 0
27.	Sūrya on chariot drawn by seven horses, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
28.	A seated female figure, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 8 "	...	...				0	8 0
29.	A standing female figure, well-dressed, obtained from a Sādhu, Ht. 7"							
30.	A Tīrthankara seated on a throne supported by serpents, obtained from a garden in Mahāban. Ht. 10½".	...	...	...			3	10 0
31.	A seated female figure with a child in lap. Find place Bhūtēshar Mahādev temple at Mathurā (ht. 8 ").							
32.	Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on his hand. Found in a mound near Gutsrum Nārāyan temple, Mathurā city. Ht. 1' -6".						6	8 0
33.	Most elaborate and elegant Vishṇu image. Find place mound near temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 5".	...	...	...	...	...	48	0 0
34.	Standing Vishṇu with a number of figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 1"	...	...	...			1	0 0
35.	Pedestal with three standing figures. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 7"	...	.	...	...	...	0	8 0
					Total carried over.	...	173	6 0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward ...	173	6	0
36. Headless Vishnu standing. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple. Ht. 1' 6"	0	8	0
37. Pedestal of a Sūrya figure. Find place mound near Nārāyan temple Mathurā city. Ht. 1' 3"	0	8	0
38. Head broken off from a column. Find place Nārāyan temple mound in Mathurā. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
39. Part of a column broken off. Found in a mound near Nārāyan temple in Mathurā city. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
40. A female statue. Obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10"	6	0	0
41. Yaksha and Yakshinī. Find place, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ. Ht. 9"			
MATHURA CITY.			
42. Tīrthankara, obtained from Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 3"			
43. Tīrthankara Adinātha. Find place, Pōtrā Kuṇḍ, Mathurā city. Ht. 3' 4"			
44. Female figure nude, probably Jaina, from Manoharpura, Mathurā city. Ht. 1'	0	8	0
45. Headless figure of the goddess of plenty. Find place, Tāyapur village 3 miles from Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamna river. Ht. 3' 2"	12	0	
46. Door-jamb, with representation of four figures. Find place Revan village on the bank of the Jamna, 2 miles from Mathurā on the Hāthras road. Ht. 3'.			
47. Yaksha and Yakshinī sculpture, obtained from a Sādhu. Ht. 10".	0	12	0
48. Lintel of some ancient Jain temple with a Tīrthankara image and other figures. Find place, Isapur facing Mathurā city on the other side of the Jamnā river. Ht. 1' 6"	12	14	0
49. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place Mahāban. Ht. 3' 3".			
50. Headless Tīrthankara image. Find place a building between Gokul and Mahāban. Ht. 2' 3".	6	8	0
51. Buddha image. Find place a Bāghīchi facing Bhūtēshar Mahādēva- math. Ht. 2' 9"			
52. Lion figure with broken feet. Find place Bāghīchi between Katra and Pōtrā Kuṇḍ in Mathurā. Ht. 2'	2	0	0
Total carried over ...	216	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P
Total brought forward	...	216	0 0
53. A Tirthankara image, presented by Captain F. B. Barrett of the XV Hussars. Original find place the site of the orderly room and barracks for English soldiers of the regiment stationed at Mathurā. Ht. 4' 6"			
54. Bust with head of a colossal image Mauryan in style. Find place Baroda village a few miles from Parkham and Chhārghāon in the Mathurā District. Ht. 4'	19	0	0
55. Pedestal of the above. Ht. 2'			
56. Fragment of an inscribed pedestal, obtained from Sakna village 5 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 4"			
57. Lintel slab on which four female figures with children in laps are represented. Find place a Bāghīchi near Kankāī Tīlā. Ht. 1' 10½"			
58. A detached head obtained from the Bhūtēshar mound. Ht. 1' 3"			
59. A slab representing three figures, a Nāgī in the middle and two Gandharvas, one on each side. Find place Girdharpur mound. Ht. 1' 5"	24	0	0
60. Fragment of a pedestal with a lion. Obtained from Jamālpur mound. Ht. 4"	4	8	0
61. Yaksha. Find place Pāli-khērā, 3 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 3"	16	0	
62. Detached head. Find place Chāmunda Math, Sarai Azampur village 2 miles from Mathurā. Ht. 3½"			
63. Do Ht. 7"			
64. Fragment of railing stone with three letters on reverse. Ht. 2' 2½"			
65. Lion's head. Ht. 8½"			
66. Dēvī slaying buffalo demon. Ht. 6½"			
67. Fragment railing figure. Ht. 9"			
Nos. 64-67 were obtained from Goṛālpuri Chāmunda Math in Mathurā city.	4	14	0
68. Terra-cotta from Mātā Math, Gopālpura, Mathurā.			
69. Terra-cotta from Anyora-khēra mound. Mathurā city.			
70-73. Sculptures and antiquities including one inscribed and numbered E. 20, next numbered E. 21, 22 and 23. Secured by Dr. Vogel from Mōrā village mound.			
Total carried over.	...	284	6 0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total brought forward	...	284	6 0
74--85. Sculptures and antiquities secured by Dr. Vogel from Ganeshra village on the 19th February 1910 and by Asstt. Curator Mathurā Museum on 22nd February 1910 including a parasol of Buddhist stūpā, a Kuvāra sculpture, a few Buddhist railings &c. &c.			
86. Buddhist railing. Find place Hakimpura village, Mathurā. Ht. 1' 3".			
87. Sculpture representing Kṛishṇa holding Gōbardhan hillock on the hand. Ht. 7".			
88. Buddhist railing 'pillar. Find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 5' 8".			
89. Fragment railing pillar. Find place Maholi Pol. Ht. 9".			
90. Lintel. Buddhist period, find place Maholi Pol, Mathurā city. Ht. 7' 4".			
91. Standing Bodhisattva, Usphahār village. Kushana period (5' 1" × 2' 3" × 1').			
92. Buddhist sculpture. Ht. 10" } Presented by Pandit Ram Chandra.			
93. Brahmanical „ „ 11" }			
94-97. Old brass and copper articles			11 4 0
38 copper coins of Buddhist period, some of the Kushana, others of the Gupta periods obtained by Dr. Vogel	...	2	8 0
26 old brass articles purchased by Dr. Vogel in February 1910	...	149	14 0
Total	...	448	0 0

N. B.—The antiquities excavated by Mr. V. Natesha Iyer B. A. have been noted by Dr. Vogel in cataloguing and may be included in the acquisitions of this year.

APPENDIX H.

PUBLICATIONS.

I. Reports and Catalogues.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1909.

Antiquities of Chambā State, Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Volume XXXVI. Part I. Inscriptions of the Pre-Muhammadian period, with 40 plates (including map) and 30 text illustrations. Published by the Superintendent Government of India Printing Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press).

Tile mosaics of Lahore Fort, Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series. With 76 plates containing coloured reproductions of 116 figured panels and elevation showing their position on the Fort wall. (This series will be preliminarily published in the Journal of Indian Art by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London).

Excavations of Kasīā. Archaeological Survey of India. New Imperial Series (Preliminary papers have appeared in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey for 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7).

Catalogue of Sculptures and inscriptions preserved in the archaeological Museum at Mathūra. With 25 plates. Published by the Superintendent Government Press Allahabad. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the press)

Catalogue of the archaeological collections preserved in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, by Babu R. D. Benarji. (In manuscript).

Catalogue of the Bhuri Singh Museum at Chamba, Chamba State. With portrait of the founder and five plates. Published by the Superintendent Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. Plates by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, London. (In the Press)

Catalogue of the Graeco-Buddhist sculptures preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

Catalogue of historical portraits preserved in the Central Museum at Lahore.

II. Contributions to annual Report of the Archaeological Survey
1907-8.

Excavations at Sabēth Mahēth (in co-operation with Pandit Daya Ram Sahni).

Historical documents of Kulū, by Pandit Hirananda.

1908-09.

Nāga worship in ancient Mathruā.

1909-10.

The Mathurā School of Sculpture (continued).

III. Contributions to Epigraphia Indica.

Sahēth copper-plate inscription of Govinda-chandra of Kanauj, dated samvat 1186 by Pandit D. R. Sahni.

Machhlīshahr copper-plate inscription of Hariśchandra of Kanauj dated samvat 1253 by Pandit Hirananda.

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Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50,
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The Athenæum, II, Breame's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.

The Academy, and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter
Lane, E. C.

The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

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Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Institut de France, Paris.

Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.

Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François 1^{er}, Paris.

Directeur Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d'Antin,
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Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.

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AMERICA.

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Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.

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The Englishman, 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

The Statesman, 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Review, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

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